The Wellsboro Gazette.

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FORTRESS IS ISOLATED.

Japanese Hold Neck of Liao Tung Peninsula.

Port Arthur Harbor Closed—Two [illegible] P. Nord Burned In His Factory—Henry M. Stanley Dead. Wentz' Body Found.

[illegible] neck of the Liao Tung peninsula, the railroad and telegraph communications cut and Port Arthur, the Russian Gibraltar, isolated, and [illegible] the Russians seem to accept with great stoicism.

[illegible] that Port Arthur was about to be cut off that Viceroy Alexieff, accompanied by his staff and Grand Duke Boris, left hastily. On Thursday several train loads of sick and wounded and other ineffectives were despatched northward.

The strength of the garrison at Port Arthur is not revealed by the authorities, who will only say that it is adequate for defensive purposes. It is not believed that the force there exceeds 10,000 soldiers. A larger force is not considered necessary, as was shown from the recent withdrawal of some of the troops who were simply a drain on the resources of the garrison.

The fleet must now take a secondary position and the sailors will be used to man the shore guns, if necessary.

Despite the greater number of Japanese the general staff believes their formidable fortifications still leave the defensive superiority with the Russians, whose staying qualities, it is confident, will insure their holding out as long as necessary.

Port Arthur Harbor Sealed.

The London Telegraph's correspondent declares that the entrance to Port Arthur is "absolutely sealed," and adds the Japanese fleet in effecting its purpose steamed into the entrance at full speed and that the naval officers who made the two previous attempts begged permission to carry out the next attack by daylight, that being easier, and their request was granted.

"So determined were they to succeed," adds the correspondent, "that they decided if necessary to lose half their men. The number of casualties sustained by the Japanese has not yet been announced."

In favor of the supposition of Japanese success in blocking Port Arthur it is pointed out that the previous attempts had left the [illegible] so narrow that a couple of vessels sunk in the fairway would probably suffice to seal up the entrance, while [illegible] is a noticeable evasion and half[illegible]ness in the Russian denials of the enemy's success.

Japanese Occupy Feng Wang Cheng.

The Japanese legation at Washington has received the following official dispatch dated Tokio May 8:

"General Kuroki, commander of the First army corps, reports that on May 6 our cavalry detachment dispersed the enemy at Feng Wang Cheng, which was immediately occupied by our infantry detachment. The enemy burnt ammunition before evacuating the stronghold. Refugees of the enemy who have been hiding in the adjoining forests and villages continue to come and surrender.

"Natives say that the number of Russians who were carried on litters through Feng Wang Cheng on May 2 amounted to 800. It is believed that the total casualties of the enemy exceeded 3,000.

"Our army which landed on Liao Tung reports that a detachment after repulsing a small body of the enemy occupied Pulantien on May 5 and destroyed the railway and cut off telegraphic communication of Port Arthur."

Russian Reinforcements.

The reinforcements for Gen. Kur[illegible] The last stage of the mobilization of the 10th and 17th army corps has been [illegible]nalized by the calling out of the reserves in the Moscow and Kharkoff provinces. They will go to the front, thus placing another 100,000 men at General Kuropatkin's disposal.

Deaths During Tokio Celebration.

During the popular demonstration at Tokio in honor of victories achieved by the Japanese forces 21 people were killed and 40 injured.

The killed and injured are mostly boys who were caught against a closed gate at an angle in the old palace walls by the throng and crushed or drowned in an old moat.

Two People Murdered by Burglars.

The bodies of John Van Gorder and his half sister, Miss Farnham, were found in the sitting room of their home on a farm in West Almond, Allegany county, N. Y. They had been murdered during the night. The man had been shot through the back and the woman was stabbed to death with a stiletto made from a file.

Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. A pile of charred papers was found in the center of the kitchen floor, evidence that the murderers tried to burn the building before they left. Van Gorder was a bachelor about 60 years old, and Miss Farnham kept house for him. They were well to do and were in the habit of keeping money and jewelry in the house.

[illegible] former State Senator Van Gorder of [illegible].

Four Italians giving the names of [illegible] George, Joe Wortsalla, Oliv[illegible] Pasquella and Peter Mastella were arrested in a cheap lodging house on Commercial street, in Buffalo, charged with the murder at East Almond of John Van Gorder and his sister.

Blood was found on the clothing and personal effects of the four suspects. [illegible]

The four Italian suspects were arraigned before Justice Mapes in the Belmont jail at noon Saturday. They waived examination and were committed to jail until the grand jury assembles on June 13 and hears the evidence against them.

The three knives found on the men and a pair of overalls were sent to Buffalo to have the blood spots examined by an expert. The watch found on Giorgia was identified positively as the one owned by Van Gorder. The other watch found on one of the suspects has not been positively identified as Miss Farnham's.

Oliva, the youngest of the four prisoners, can neither eat nor sleep and is greatly depressed. It is believed that he will soon make a confession.

Weekly Trade Review.

Long expected good weather has at last materialized and has helped farmers and retail trade in seasonable goods. Crop preparations and planting have made especially good progress.

Retail and wholesale trade, however, has not experienced the stimulation earlier looked for. The iron trade is quieter, with prices distinctly weaker.

Rather less than the usual number of May day strikes have occurred. The really serious labor dispute of the week is that involving lake shipping. The prospect is that an already late season will be further curtailed because of this.

Much loss or increased expense will be caused shippers if the contemplated abolition by the railroads of "Lake and Rail" business is maintained.

Prices are weakening in many lines, part of which is seasonal, but some of which points to a reaction from the high points previously ruling.

Failures are little more than the normal in number, but, swelled by suspensions of financial institutions and a few large manufacturers, liabilities are heavy for this season of the year.

Money is easier, and collections are on the whole a little better.

Explorer Stanley Dead.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the American explorer, died in London. He was attacked by pleurisy a week ago and his illness was complicated by chronic heart trouble.

Before he died Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Furze Hill, Airbright, Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley was born in 1841 in Wales and took the name of Stanley, a benefactor who adopted him. He came to the United States and was a newspaper correspondent in the civil war. When Livingstone was lost in Africa, he was chosen to lead the search for the missionary explorer, and his expeditions to aid Livingstone in 1872, and the relief of Emin Pasha in 1887-9 were leading events of their [illegible] were of great value in opening up the heart of Africa. Stanley was made governor of the Congo by King Leopold after his return from the Emin Pasha expedition. He married in Westminster Abbey Miss Dorothy Tennant, and for five years sat in the house of commons as a member for the London constituency of Lambeth. He received knighthood in 1899.

Senator Quay's Condition.

Senator Quay is in his home in Washington and at present has no intention of leaving. His physical condition is such as to cause his friends some anxiety. He is very weak and while he occasionally drives about the city and on one or two occasions has visited [illegible] adjournment of congress, he was accompanied invariably by his [illegible] or an attendant. It is regarded as likely that the appointment of William F. Wright, for many years his secretary, as consul general to Munich, Germany, was for the reason that Mr. Quay may feel that his work in congress is nearing an end.

Lost His Life In His Burning Factory.

The A. C. Norquist furniture factory was destroyed by fire on Friday at Jamestown, N. Y., and A. P. Nord, a member of the firm, was burned to death in the building. His remains were recovered Saturday. When last [illegible] tory warning the employes to leave the building. The loss on the factory, machinery, etc., is estimated by Mr. Norquist at $125,000; insurance $75,000. Three dwellings, two of them belonging to the Norquist company and the third to Oscar Ekwall, were also burned. The houses and contents [illegible] $10,000. The insurance on them was small.

Wentz' Body Found.

The body of E. L. Wentz, discovered in the mountains near Kelly View, Va., Sunday afternoon by Dave Raleigh, a miner, [illegible] identified as it was first seen, and around it stand a guard of 25 men. D. B. Wentz and J. I. Wentz, brothers of the dead man, are en route in a special train from Philadelphia. No inquest will be held [illegible]til the [illegible] arrive.

CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

John Findley Wallace of Chicago Appointed Chief Engineer.

Will Take Up Work With the Commission June 1 — Resigns Position of [illegible] Will Be on the Isthmus For an Indefinite Time.

Washington, May [illegible] Admiral Walker, president of the Panama canal commission, received a telegram from John Findley Wallace of Chicago, general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, accepting the appointment of chief engineer in charge of construction of the canal. Mr. Wallace will receive a salary of $25,000 a year.

Mr. Wallace will take up his work with the commission on June 1. He will arrive in Washington on or before that date and for the present will have his office at the headquarters of the commission in this city. It has not been determined when he will visit the isthmus, all matters of detail being left for a future conference with the commission.

Admiral Walker says that when a man undertakes to direct the construction of the Panama canal project, it is necessary for him to burn his ships behind him and that $25,000 is not too high for a man competent for so important a trust. "Whoever undertakes that task gives up his business in this country, for it will require all his time on the isthmus for an indefinite period," said the admiral.

Mr. Wallace is past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association and Western Society of Engineers.

He is also a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, American Railway association, American Railway Guild and Engineers' club of New York.

BUREAU CROP REPORT.

Unprecedented Uniformity of Unfavorable Conditions.

Washington, May 11.—Returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in cultivation at that date to have been about 27,083,000 acres. This is 4,932,000 acres or 15.4 per cent less than the area sown last fall and 5,427,000 acres or 16.7 per cent less than the area of winter wheat harvested last year.

For the 27,083,500 acres remaining under cultivation the average condition on May 1 was 76.5, which is identical with that reported on April 1 for the entire acreage sown. The general condition averages reported on May 1, 1903, and May 1, 1902, were respectively 92.6 and 76.4, the mean of the May averages of the last 10 years being 84.2.

The average condition of winter rye on May 1 was 81.2 as compared with 82.3 on April 1, 1904; 93.3 on May 1, 1903, and 89.5 the mean of the May average of the last 10 years.

The available records of the department show for no preceding year such uniformity of unfavorable conditions as is reported this month.

PART OF THE CHINESE LOOT.

Heavy Imperial Gold Seal Taken to a California Smelter For Melting.

San Francisco, May 11.—A heavy and ancient imperial Chinese gold seal was offered last week for sale at the Selby Smelting works. The value of the seal as precious metal was about $5,000.

Experts at Selby saw the historic value of the seal, and the Chinese consul general here was asked to inspect it. He pronounced it of great value and agreed to give $1[illegible] for it. But the owner, who did not give his name, called for the seal and took it away.

This seal is probably part of the loot of the imperial quarters in Pekin at the time the allies entered the city. It is said to look like a typical gold brick of the bunco men, but has many strange characters on it, which may be seen on close inspection.

To Tax Free Passes.

New York, May 11.—Heinrich Conried has announced a call for a congress of theatrical managers to be held in this city in October to consider a proposition that free passes given in all theaters be taxed for the benefit of the actors' fund. Officers of the Actors' Fund of America were elected as follows: President, Daniel Frohman; first vice president, A. M. Palmer; second vice president, Antonio Pastor; treasurer, William Harris, and secretary, Frank McKee.

Issue of New Railroad Stock.

Philadelphia, May 11. — The directors of the Northern Central Railroad company have authorized the issue of new stock equal to 50 per cent of the outstanding capital or about $5,000,000. It will be offered to shareholders at $2.50 a share, the par value being $50. The issue is intended to retire bonds and pay for improvements.

Compilation of Highway Laws.

Albany, May 11.—Secretary of State John F. O'Brien has appointed Charles H. Betts of Lyons, Wayne county, to make the new compilation of the state highway laws under the new Raines law. Mr. Betts' compensation will be in the form of profits on the book.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

Only One Hitch In Program For Election of Delegates-at-Large.

Trenton, N. J., May 11.—The Republican state convention which was held here yesterday for the purpose of electing delegates for the national convention to be held in Chicago on June 21 was unusually enthusiastic, considering the fact that there were no contests of importance and that the re[illegible] been discounted.

The only hitch in the cut and dried program for the election of delegates-at-large was the [illegible] by William [illegible] Plainfield to the unanimous election of the four men who had been named for the honor.

According to arrangements previously made, these four men were put in nomination by Congressman Gardner. Upon Senator Kean, the chairman of the convention, asking for objections, Mr. Howland stated that there was a sentiment in his county against the election of Mr. Baird. He said he did not know Mr. Baird personally, and only opposed him politically, as he did not believe he fully represented the Republican party. Mr. Howland spoke only a few words and no one attempted to answer him.

Upon the roll call which followed, Governor Murphy and Senators Kean and Dryden received every one of the 920 votes of the convention and Mr. Baird received all the votes except six of the 17 votes that were cast by Somerset, Mr. Howland's county.

The alternates-at-large were also nominated by Congressman Gardner and were elected without opposition.

The convention had practically only one session, a recess of only a few minutes being taken for the purpose of permitting the committees to report. The mention of President Roosevelt's name both by Chairman Kean and in the resolutions brought forth hearty applause.

After the announcement of the election of the slated delegates to the national convention was made the convention adjourned. The list of state committeemen was not read to the convention.

Connecticut Republican Convention.

New Haven, Conn., May 11. — For the purpose of choosing delegates to the National convention at Chicago the Republican State convention was called to order as a temporary organization last night. Congressman Frank B. Brandegee as temporary chairman delivered an address dealing almost entirely with national affairs and their relation to the Republican party.

Much enthusiasm was aroused, and the business necessary to making permanent the organization when it reassembles was transacted without delay.

The committee on resolutions drafted the platform which is expected to be an adaptation of that presented to the Rhode Island Republican convention.

The county and congressional caucuses which will select the delegates to the national convention will be held today. New Haven County, however, selected Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, as its choice.

Eligibility of Bank Directors.

New York, May 11.—Cord Meyer, chairman of the Democratic state committee, announced that he had named a committee of three lawyers, William D. Hornblower, Adrian H. Joline and Delancey Nicoll, to investigate the question of the eligibility of national bank directors to be members of the electoral college. Mr. Meyer said that the committee will report to him and that there was no other reason for the investigation than that the question as to the eligibility of national bank directors had arisen and he thought it ought to be settled by competent counsel.

Indicted For Manslaughter.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 11.—James Newman, who shot Wilber Van Tassell as the latter was entering a hotel in this city with Newman's wife, was placed on trial here. The indictment charges manslaughter in the first degree. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a jury, owing to the general opinion favorable to the accused. Out of a panel of 50 only nine were selected, as the others admitted their bias, and an extra panel of 50 was drawn.

United States Marshal Removed.

Macon, Ga., May 11.—United States Marshal J. M. Barnes was removed from office on telegraphic instructions from President Roosevelt. The cause of the removal is thought to be a difficulty which took place a short time ago at Valdosta, Ga., between Judge Emory Speer and the marshal. Judge Speer left here for Washington last Saturday.

Marshall Leads In Chess Games.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., May 11.—At the conclusion of the 10th round of the international chess masters' tournament, Marshall, the Brooklyn expert, took the lead by beating Showalter, Janowski not having finished his game with Fox. As this game is at least a draw, Marshall leads Janowski by at least half a point. Lasker remained in third place.

Explosion In Firecracker Factory.

Weymouth, Mass., May 11.—An explosion of powder in the firecracker manufactory of Edmund S. Hunt & Sons unroofed the building and caused severe injuries to Joseph Quinn and Stephen Calibreno, workmen.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Summary of the Week's News of the World.

Cream of the News Culled From Long Dispatches and Put In Proper Shape For the Hurried Reader Who Is Too Busy to Read the Longer Reports and Desires to Keep Posted.

[illegible] conspiracy to defraud the government [illegible] Washington.

The 31st general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened at [illegible] Pavilion, Los Angeles, Cal.

Speaker Cannon announced his final [illegible] for vice president on the [illegible].

John Van Gorder, a farmer, and his half sister, Anna Farnham, were murdered in their farm house near Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y.

Overturned in his automobile H. S. Ringi of Chicago was crushed into the mire of a ditch and drowned while his fiancee struggled in vain to rescue him.

Friday.

Sam Parks, former labor leader, died in Sing Sing prison from consumption.

A powder mill three miles from Newport, Ind., was blown up. Four men were killed and two injured.

The Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca canals were officially opened to navigation at noon Thursday.

The postoffice at Dunkirk, N. Y., is to remain in its present quarters at the original contract rate of $1,350 per annum, instead of $2,000 as later fixed by George W. Beavers.

The Panama Canal company's property on the isthmus was formally turned over to the United States, but it was stated that a legal embargo on two buildings would prevent passing of title to them.

Saturday.

The Japanese have landed troops on the east and west sides of the narrowest part of the Liao Tung peninsula about 75 miles above Port Arthur.

Four Italians were arrested in Buffalo on suspicion of being connected with the murder of John Van Gorder and his sister, Miss Farnham, near Angelica.

Plans for the payment of the $[illegible],000,000 for the Panama canal were perfected at a conference between Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and bankers of New York.

Heavy cannonading was heard off Won Son, and the Vladivostok fleet is reported to be engaged in battle there.

Hon. Seymour Dexter, a distinguished lawyer and banker of Elmira, died at his home of Bright's disease.

Monday.

At a Christies auction in London a Gainsborough portrait was sold for $14,750.

James J. Hill and his wife gave $1,500,000 for the proposed Catholic cathedral in St. Paul, Minn.

Episcopalian commission on the church's proposed change of name favors the retention of the present title.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg confirmed the report that Feng Wang Cheng had been abandoned by the Russians.

Fire in the Locust Gap mines, at Shamokin, Pa., entombed four men, whose escape was cut off and who cannot be rescued.

Bishop Stephen Mason Merrill of Chicago, senior prelate of the Methodist Episcopal church, resigns before the general conference of the church at Los Angeles.

Tuesday.

The original indictments of Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor were found in an old book in Richmond, Va.

Dispatches from New Chwang stated that the Russians are dismantling the forts there and are evidently preparing to evacuate the town.

Tokio dispatches declared that the Russian casualties at Chiu Tien Cheng and Feng Wang Cheng were very great. Those in the latter place were about 2,000.

Fourteen leading denominations of Christian churches have united in an appeal to the public to maintain higher ideals of marriage and refrain from the divorce courts.

British dispatches from the camp at Karo Pass, Thibet, said that a fight to drive the Thibetans from their position below the pass lasted six hours, the Thibetans losing nearly 200 before they were expelled.

Wednesday.

Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed the emperor from Mukden that railroad communication with Port Arthur was resumed the night of May 9-10.

An important battle has been fought between Brazilian forces and the Peruvians near the River Chandles and the Peruvians were completely routed.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, handed to J. P. Morgan & Co. a warrant for $40,000,000 in payment for the Panama canal property.

Advices from Chefoo say the Russians are abandoning New Chwang and that 3,000 bandits are ready to enter the town as soon as the last Russian soldier leaves.

Among the recipients of the degree of bachelor of divinity at the 92d commencement of Princeton theological seminary Monday were two Boers from Cape Colony, John Albertyn and Hanick Rust.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH SO LITTLE UNDERSTOOD

[illegible] Many Thousands. A Tragedian's Thanks to Pe-ru-na.

ROBERT DOWNING, THE FAMOUS TRAGEDIAN.

In speaking of Peruna, Robert Downing says: [illegible] erable; this I avoid by using Peruna. I know by the thermometer that the weather is hot, yet I have felt the heat less this summer than ever.

"The cooling action of Peruna on the mucous membrane makes it invaluable to actors and singers, as it does away with that tendency to sudden hoarseness so apt to overtake one on emerging from a hot dressing room to a draughty stage.

[illegible] Peruna has done [illegible] more good than any tonic I have ever taken."—Robert Downing.

Dr. Hartman was the first physician in the United States to accurately describe systemic catarrh. His [illegible] remedy yet devised, is now known all over the civilized world. A person having used it once can never be persuaded to be without it when in need of such a remedy.

Write for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

WENTZ' BODY FOUND.

About a Mile From the Spot Where He Was Last Seen In October.

Richmond, Va., May 10.—Edward L. Wentz, son of the Philadelphia millionaire, missing since Oct. 14, 1903, has been found, but the discovery is not one to carry joy to the stricken father. The body of the young man was discovered Sunday afternoon at Kelly View, Wise county, about a mile from the spot where he was last seen, and to add to the mystery the body lay in full view, although search had been made there previously without finding any trace of it.

The fact that the body was found comes from an unquestionable source at Bigstone Gap, but no details have yet been received that tend to clear up the mystery that still surrounds the case. Wentz was manager of his father's mining property in Wise county.

Since his disappearance his father has offered a fortune in rewards and there is scarcely a foot of ground in the county that has not been tramped over in the search for him. The fact that the remains are in such a good state of preservation after so long a time adds to the extremely strange aspect of the case. Some interesting developments are looked for.

Hearst Paper In Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., May 10.—It is announced here that James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway and William Randolph Hearst, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States presidency, will start a first class morning daily newspaper in Victoria at an early date. Mr. Hill is very desirous of extending his railway and steamship business to Vancouver Island and British Columbia and Mr. Hearst has planned to establish Hearst newspapers all along the coast in the principal cities from Cape Nome to Los Angeles. These are given as the raison d'etre of the proposition.

Proved Himself a Hero.

Scranton, Pa., May 10.—James Shay, engineer at the Blue Ridge colliery near Peckville, proved himself a hero. With flames all about him and a hose company playing a stream of water on him to keep his clothing from taking fire he stood at the lever in the fiercely burning engine house and safely hoisted 15 men to the surface. A moment later he staggered out of the building with his face and hands badly blistered and the roof of the building fell in. The engine house, the fan house and the shaft tower were completely destroyed. The loss is about $10,000.

Died by Poison Given In Mistake.

Utica, May 10.—William F. Fuller of Waterport, of the freshman class at Hamilton college and prefect at the Clinton preparatory school, died early Sunday morning from the effects of poison given him by mistake. He had been ill for two weeks with scarlet fever, and last Tuesday evening the nurse in attendance lay down for a brief rest, leaving instructions for giving the patient his medicine. A poison tablet was given him by mistake and though every effort to save the young man's life was made it was in vain. His mother was notified and was with him when he died.

Peacemaker Fatally Wounded.

York, Pa., May 10.—In a shooting affray in a store at Bittersville Samuel Smith was wounded in the jaw and Charles Snell, a clerk, had his left lung pierced with a ball from a revolver in the hands of Henry Frey, a young cigarmaker. The shooting was the outgrowth of an argument which Frey had with Smith, and Snell was acting as a peacemaker. The latter is dying. Frey took advantage of the excitement created by the shooting and fled.

Hoke Smith Seeks War Relic.

York, Pa., May 10.—Henry Burns, a shoemaker, owns a civil war relic in which Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia has become interested. It is a silk banner used by a Georgia Democratic organization during the Polk and Dallas campaign and which was taken by Burns during a raid on a Georgia town north of Macon during the war. The distinguished Georgian seeks to purchase the banner to present it to the state of Georgia.

Robs Postoffice In His Sleep.

Albany, Mo., May 11.—Hardin Hughes, the 20-year-old son of Rev. John Hughes, a Baptist minister, left his bed at 3 o'clock this morning and found himself robbing the cash drawer in the postoffice when he awakened. The somnambulist had bored two holes through the door that released the plate glass. Then he went to the delivery window, climbed eight feet over into the private apartment of the office and bored three holes into the cash drawer.

Biggest Steel Oil Barge.

New York, May 11.—The biggest oil carrying steel barge in the world, Standard Oil No. 94, recently built at Shooter Island, arrived here on her first trip from Port Arthur, Tex., with 50,000 barrels of oil, the largest cargo that has ever come from the Lone Star state in one bottom. The barge made the trip in 10 days in tow of the big ocean tug Astral. Five other Standard Oil tugs met her down the bay and assisted her to Long Island City.

New Gallitzin Tunnel Complete.

Johnstown, Pa., May 10.—The new Gallitzin tunnel on the Pennsylvania railroad, under construction for two years, was completed yesterday, and will be turned over to the company next week. As soon as the new tunnel is put into use the railroad company will begin the work of repairing the old tunnel, portions of the roof of which have been cracking.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

The Achievements of Individuals and Nations Faithfully Recorded by This Encyclopedia of Society.

By FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair.

"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work." In this single salient sentence, uttered in his famous address at Buffalo in September, 1901, President McKinley described the object and the result of expositions.

A modern universal exposition is a collection of the wisdom and achievements of the world, for the inspection of the world, for the study of its experts, by which they may make comparisons and deduction and develop plans for future improvements and progress. Such a universal exposition might well be called an encyclopedia of society. It constitutes a classified [illegible] indexed compendium of the [illegible] all [illegible] the most material as [illegible] refined. It offers illustrations covering the full field of social performance, [illegible] our feet and the pavement beneath them to a presentation of the rarest and most delicate creations of the [illegible] are [illegible]

The [illegible] Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 will be such a social encyclopedia in the most comprehensive and accurate sense. It will [illegible] the world in [illegible] and complete details [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] development at which [illegible] and will actually provide "a new starting point from which all men may direct future exertions." It will present for the inspection of specialists in all lines of industrial and social endeavor and for the public an assembly of the best which the world has done and has to show in industry, art and science, and, what is very important, it will offer these achievements of society, these trophies of civilization in a highly selected, accurately classified array.

The creators of the St. Louis Exposition have had the experience of all previous great expositions by which to plan and effect its high organization. The continuous and repeated burden of the message of experience handed down by all expositions has been more perfect, more effective classification and arrangement of exhibits.

The classification of the St. Louis Exposition has been prepared to present a sequential synopsis of the developments that have marked man's progress. On its bases will be assembled the most highly organized exposition the world has yet seen.

The St. Louis classification is divided into 16 departments, 144 groups and 807 classes. These grand departments in their order will record what man has accomplished at this time with his faculties, industry and skill and the natural resources at his command in the environment in which he has been placed.

At the head of the Exposition classification has been placed Education, through which man enters social life. Second comes Art, showing the condition of his culture and development. Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences are placed third, to indicate the result of his education and culture, illustrate his tastes and demonstrate his inventive genius, scientific attainment and artistic expression. These three departments equip him for the battle and prepare him for the enjoyments of life. The raw material departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry, show how man conserves the forces of nature to his uses. The Department of Manufactures will show what he has done with them; the Department of Machinery the tools he has used. The Department of Transportation will show how he overcomes distances and secures access to all parts of the world. The Department of Electricity will indicate the great forces he has discovered and utilized to convey power and intelligence. And so through the several departments to Anthropology, in which man studies man; and to Social Economy, which will illustrate the development of the human race, how it has overcome the difficulties of civilization and solved [illegible] society is involved.

Last is placed physical culture, in which man, his intelligence having reached the supreme point, is able to [illegible] himself as an animal, realizing that his intellectual and moral constitutions require a sound physical body to prompt them to the proper performance of their function.

Education is the keynote of the Universal Exposition of 1904. Each department of the world's labor and development will be represented at St. Louis, classified and installed in such manner that all engaged or interested in such branch of activity may come and see, examine, study and go away advised. Each of the separate sections of the Exposition will be an equivalent of—or, rather, will be in actuality a comprehensive and most effective object lesson in the line of industrial and social achievement and progress which its presents.

Cost of Seeing the World's Fair.

From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and expend the same money he would pay in any other year for train fare alone. This is an absolute fact.

The Western Passenger Association has agreed on a ten day excursion rate, 250 miles or more from St. Louis, for one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

Unique California Map.

A unique exhibit at the World's Fair was prepared by the agricultural department of the University of California. It is a large map so colored as to show the character of the various soils of the state. It gives a clear idea of the situation and the extent of the arable and untillable sections. In the localities that cannot be cultivated are shown the Sierras, the lava beds and the desert. The map indicates the location of the cultivable portions of the mountains and Mohave plateau and shows the nature of the foothills and valleys of that wonderful state.

"PEACE BE WITH YOU!"

Attorney General Knox: "The government does not mean to run amuck."—New York American.

THE MERGER DECISION

[illegible] to the Suffering People.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION NEEDED.

The Only Method That Will Bring the Combines and Trusts to Time. Wall Street Seems to Be Satisfied That the Administration Will Do Nothing Drastic.

If any one expects that the people who live along the lines of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads will be benefited by the supreme court decision against the merger of those railroads into one combination he will be grievously disappointed. Passenger and freight rates will not be reduced, nor will there be competition at the points where these railroads touch each other. Mr. Hill, Mr. Morgan and the other stockholders will still control these railroads and charge the public all the traffic will bear. The only result of the decision is that the individuals who originally owned the stock and had exchanged their holdings for the stock of the Northern Securities company will now have it returned to them. There is nothing in the decision to prevent one or more men from owning the three railroads if he or they have money to buy. No part of the decision will prevent the owners of the stock getting together and agreeing to run the roads in unison—a "gentlemen's agreement," as it is called. What the court has affirmed is the decree of the United States circuit court, the provisions of which are:

"The Northern Securities company, its officers, etc., are hereby enjoined:

"From acquiring or attempting to acquire any more of such stock.

"From voting any such stock at any meeting of the stockholders of either railway company.

"From exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction, supervision or influence on the acts of either railway company by virtue of its holding of stock therein.

"From allowing the Securities company or its attorneys or agents to vote the stock held by it.

"From paying any dividends on such stock to the Securities company.

"From permitting the Securities company, or its officers, etc., to exercise any control over the corporate acts of such railway companies.

"This order shall not be construed as preventing a re-exchange between the Securities company and those to whom it has issued its own shares in exchange for those of either railway company."

The result of this decision from the railroad's standpoint is stated by former United States Senator Manderson, general solicitor of one of the railroads, who said: "They will beyond a doubt continue to be operated as separate entities, so far as the general public is concerned." Therefore I [illegible] not see how they can be either benefited or injured by the decision."

Attorney General Knox, in giving his views upon the decision, plainly declares that "the government does not mean to run amuck" by rushing into litigation against other similar illegal combinations of railroads. Unless President Roosevelt and his attorney general follow up this decision by the more drastic criminal section of the antitrust law, it is certain that the conspirators in restraint of trade [illegible] those who [illegible] railroad business of the country have nothing to fear from the result of the decision of the court. The big holders of railroad stock are put to some inconvenience by the decision. Their pet company, which was to control and hold about all the stock of these naturally competing railroads, must now be succeeded by some other agreement that will secretly bind them. The railroads will be run as separate companies, as they have been under the Northern Securities merger, but this decision does not compel them to compete against each other, and competition is the only thing that will help the public.

That the railroads are not hurt by the decision is in a measure proved by the action of the stock market since the decision was made public, the stocks of the leading railroads having advanced, especially that of the company involved.

It is probable that Wall street was expecting the decision to be against the merger and had prepared for it and is so pleased with the administration tip given out by Attorney General Knox that other combines need not fear; that it considers the trusts and conspirators safe until politics require another raid by the powers that be.

Mrs. Ida M. Davis has been appointed carrier for the rural free delivery route No. 1, which starts from the Elkland postoffice.

CURIOUS THINGS FROM CHINA

The Most Magnificent Beds Ever Seen Are Part of the Celestial Empire's World's Fair Exhibit.

The Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair is filled with pleasing surprises. Some of the most magnificent articles of furniture [illegible] bone and wood illustrate the marvelous skill of the Chinese.

[illegible] included in this interesting exhibit show the homes and [illegible] of the Chinese, their [illegible] and [illegible], Chinese tea house, restaurant and shop. Chinese weaving and some of the beautiful silks and wearing apparel of the Chinese and their methods of manufacturing them.

One feature of the exhibit is two magnificent Chinese beds, each of which has the appearance of being a [illegible]

[illegible]

World's Fair Rates.

World's Fair rates to St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] via Erie—Big Four Route from Corning, N. Y., are as follows: Season tickets, $32.80; 60 day tickets, $27.65; 15 day tickets, $22.60. Further information as to Pullman accommodations, train services, etc., given by Erie Agents or H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira.

A new and complete hotel and boarding [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] just published by the Erie R. R. can be had on application to H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira, N. Y. [illegible]

PERFECT TEA A LUXURY.

Connoisseurs Have Long Sought a Proper [illegible]

[illegible] we all want the best tea [illegible] It has taken many [illegible]

[illegible] from 25 points up, according to the amount of the purchase. They are accepted in payment for any article mentioned in the firm's catalogue. This is free for the asking. If your grocer does not keep the C. R. Maltby Co.'s Blend-Tea, write to headquarters for a [illegible] It's free. Owing to its [illegible] pounds of this tea are equal to [illegible] other teas. In preparing it, follow directions on each package carefully, or else it will be too strong. It is the most fascinating blend for the price ever produced.

It is made from choice, ripe, rich, fragrant, garden tea leaves. It has strength, flavor, pungency and aroma peculiarly its own. These qualities give it that ideal cup quality so long sought for and not found elsewhere. Try it and you will agree with us.

Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why this is. He has our formula and will explain.

[illegible]

for

The Children

[illegible] Ayer's Pills.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of writs of levari facias, fieri facias [illegible]

[illegible] a post, the corner of the [illegible] Blockhouse to Williamsport [illegible] the Blockhouse to Blacks [illegible] 21 feet to a post; thence [illegible] creek 37 feet to a post; thence [illegible] to a post; thence along the [illegible] 37 feet to the beginning; being [illegible] a blacksmith shop and the same [illegible] land, which Joel H. Woodruff and his wife conveyed to Isaac R. Moore, [illegible] the same premises to Davis [illegible], who by his deed of assignment [illegible] S. Thomas. [illegible] the same lot with some other [illegible] conveyed to Robert C. Sebring, [illegible] above named by deed dated [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1860, which deed [illegible] recorded in the Recorder's office [illegible] county in book No. 31, page 239.

[illegible] Another lot of land in Liberty [illegible] bounded on the north by lands [illegible] and David Ostrom, and [illegible] on the east by lands of [illegible], on the south by lands [illegible] Miller and George F. Brion, and on [illegible] by the public highway; containing [illegible], be the same more or less, all [illegible] with a framed dwelling house [illegible] attached, framed barn, with [illegible] shed and other outbuildings, and [illegible] and other fruit and ornamental [illegible] thereon and well watered. To [illegible] as the property of Jacob S. Kimble [illegible] of Jackson Rutty, use of Margret [illegible]

[illegible] A lot of land in [illegible] township [illegible] beginning at a corner in the center [illegible] leading to Elmira from Miller [illegible] along the center of said road [illegible] roads to a corner in the center [illegible] road; thence northerly along the [illegible] E. Arnell along the board fence [illegible] a corner; thence westerly so as [illegible] parallel with the aforesaid road along [illegible] said F. E. Arnell 10 rods to a corner; [illegible] southerly so as to be parallel [illegible] east line of said lot along the [illegible] above mentioned 16 rods to the [illegible] beginning; containing 1 acre of [illegible] more or less, all improved with a dwelling house, frame barn, outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees and a [illegible] water thereon. To be sold as the [illegible] of Arnell and Asa Jackson, suit of [illegible] Wilson, Exr. of Charles Wilson, [illegible] use of Wm. H. Andrews, now for [illegible] Trustees, Tioga River Lodge, No. [illegible] O. F.

[illegible] A lot of land in Brookfield township [illegible] bounded north by lands of George [illegible], east by lands of Perry Skinner, [illegible] Harris, south by land of [illegible] Price, formerly Priscilla Price, and [illegible] lands of Perry Skinner, formerly [illegible] Skinner; containing 40 acres, more or [illegible] being the same lot of land described [illegible] from Anna S. Pattison et al., to [illegible] dated August 22, 1889, and recorded in the records of Tioga county, Pa., [illegible] Deed Book, No. 91, page 278, the 17th [illegible] day, 1890. About 3 acres, more or [illegible] pasture, and the rest being timber [illegible] To be sold as the property of Eddie [illegible] and Uzial H. King, suit of David [illegible]

[illegible] A lot of land in Deerfield township [illegible] bounded on the north and east by [illegible] Charles R. Howland, on the south [illegible] Cowanesque river road, on the west [illegible] road leading from said river road to [illegible] A. railway station; containing [illegible] an acre, more or less, reserving [illegible] half, or the use of the same, to [illegible] Ordie and S. E. Hortman, until the [illegible] of April, 1896. All improved with a [illegible] framed dwelling house and store [illegible] framed barn and other outbuildings, [illegible] fruit and ornamental trees and [illegible] well of water thereon. To be sold [illegible] property Lucinda S. Cornell, suit of [illegible] Jackson, use of Wm. Wass, now [illegible] David Wass.

[illegible] A lot of land in the borough of [illegible] bounded on the north by Charleston street, on the east and south by land [illegible] C. Alexander, and on the west by [illegible] or formerly of Leonard Harrison, [illegible] 60 feet wide on Charleston street [illegible] extending back the same width 73 feet [illegible] with the right to use the water [illegible] creek on the south side of said [illegible] lot of land conveyed [illegible] David H. Belcher [illegible] dated the 27th day of February, 1891.

[illegible] Another lot of land in the boro [illegible] beginning at a post on the [illegible] east side of Queen street, standing 120 [illegible] northwest from the south corner of [illegible] conveyed by J. R. Bowen and wife to S. [illegible], now owned by Hiram Kilburn, [illegible] place of beginning is also the south [illegible] of other lands of W. H. Fretz; thence [illegible] northerly direction along lands of W. [illegible] Fretz and lands of E. A. Ingerick 293 [illegible] more or less to a post standing 248 feet [illegible] from the east corner of the said [illegible] lot; thence along land now or [illegible] of J. R. Bowen in a southeasterly [illegible] and parallel with Queen street [illegible] or thereabouts to a post the east [illegible] hereof; thence along land now or [illegible] of J. R. Bowen, south 40 3-4 degrees [illegible] 250 feet to the place of beginning; containing one-third of an acre, [illegible] or less, and being the same lot of [illegible] conveyed to said W. H. Fretz by J. R. [illegible] and wife by deed dated July 1, 1889, [illegible] sold as the property of Jennie Fretz [illegible] H. Fretz, suit of Anna Mabel Kress, [illegible] George W. B. Kress and Maude [illegible] assignees of E. H. Owlett.

[illegible] A lot of land in Morris township [illegible] beginning in the center of the public [illegible] leading from Nauvoo to Texas; thence [illegible] in a southeasterly direction along [illegible] land of C. H. Wilson to a post corner; [illegible] 22 feet in a southwesterly direction [illegible] post corner; thence 74 feet in a northerly direction to the center of said [illegible]; thence in the center of said public [illegible] 32 feet in a northeastern direction to [illegible] place of beginning; containing eighty [illegible] one hundred and twenty-six [illegible] feet, and being the same land conveyed to said F. E. Zimmer by B. Maneval [illegible] dated April 26, 1898. All improved [illegible] two story framed building used as a [illegible] factory thereon.

[illegible] Another lot of land in Morris [illegible] beginning in center of road [illegible] from Nauvoo to Texas; thence [illegible] along land of Albert E. Cumstock [illegible] stake; thence northeast along [illegible] Albert E. Cumstock 97 feet to a post [illegible] of lot occupied by F. M. Wilson; [illegible] northeast along lands of said Wilson [illegible] feet to a corner of B. Maneval in [illegible] of F. M. Wilson land; thence south, [illegible] along lands of B. Maneval 96 feet to a [illegible]; thence northwest along said lands [illegible] of said Maneval 76 feet to center [illegible] road; thence along center of said [illegible] to place of beginning; containing [illegible] more or less and being same land [illegible] to said F. E. Zimmer by [illegible] stock and wife by deed dated April 22, [illegible] all improved with a good well of [illegible] thereon.

Also, Another lot of land in Liberty [illegible] township; bounded on the north by [illegible] road leading from Liberty to Nauvoo [illegible] the cemetery lot, and by lands of Wm [illegible] Patrick; on the east by lands of George [illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible] and on [illegible]

[illegible] Morris township [illegible]

[illegible] borough of Westfield; [illegible] lands of the B. B. Strang [illegible] N. Y. C. & H. R. R. [illegible] and Mill [illegible] Albert [illegible] all improved [illegible] property of [illegible] Sealey [illegible]

EDWARD B. DORSETT, Sheriff.

May 3, 1904.

[illegible] —Whereas, [illegible] the Fourth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Tioga, has issued his precept, to me directed, for the holding of an Orphan's Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsboro, in and for the county of Tioga, Pennsylvania, on the FOURTH MONDAY of MAY, (being the 23d day,) A. D. 1904, and to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for said county of Tioga to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, exemptions and remembrances to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done; and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons are required to be then and there attending and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Sheriff's office in Wellsboro, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

EDWARD B. DORSETT,
Wellsboro, Pa., April 21, 1904-4t. Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following inventories of real and personal estate, selected to be retained by the widows and children of decedents, will be presented in the Orphan's Court to be held at the Court House, in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, MAY 23, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

Estate of Elijah Ames, late of Middlebury, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of A. T. Chappell, late of Knoxville, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Bert W. Davis, late of Lawrence, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of James S. English, late of Wellsboro, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Ambrose W. Dimmick, late of Shippen township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of William W. Johnson, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of James Morrow, Sr., late of Delmar township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Wheeler O. Mourey, late of Farmington, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of E. L. Russell, late of Blossburg, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Nelson L. Rumsey, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of real and personal property.

Estate of James W. Sampson, late of Covington, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK,
April 28, 1904-4t. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphan's Court, to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, MAY 23, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

First and final account of E. O. Connelly, Administrator of the estate of Rich F. Ashley, late of Sullivan township, deceased.

First and final account of George M. Hall, Guardian of George M. Beebe, minor child of Morgan Beebe, late of Farmington, deceased. Account made by E. J. Hall, Executor of George M. Hall, deceased.

First and final account of Walter Sherwood, Administrator of the estate of Johiel Brimmer, late of Farmington, deceased.

First and final account of Delos H. Walker, Executor of the will of Mary Bloss, late of Covington township, deceased.

First and final account of T. P. Furman, Administrator of the estate of B. F. Vanskrkle, late of Ward township, deceased.

First and final account of D. H. Lee, Executor of the will of Juliet F. Faulkner, late of Deerfield, deceased.

First and final account of E. H. Owlett, Executor of the will of John Fischler, late of Delmar, deceased.

First and final account of Evan Bowen, Administrator of the estate of James F. Husted, late of Hamilton township, deceased.

First and final account of Pernellia G. Wass, surviving Executrix of the will of Isaac G. Hoyt, late of Osceola, deceased.

First and final account of Nelson L. Allen, Guardian of Ethel Mildred Keeney, minor child of Albert H. Keeney, late of Delmar, deceased.

Final account of W. A. Ritter Administrator of the estate of Philander Owens, late of Clymer township, deceased.

First and final account of W. H. Gutman, Executor of the will of Huldah Rumsey, late of Westfield borough, deceased.

First partial account of Eugenie M. Russell, Executrix of the will of E. L. Russell, late of Blossburg, deceased.

First partial account of Jerome Bottom, Administrator of the estate of Albert Redfield, late of Lunenberg county, Virginia, deceased.

First and final account of Delbert C. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Julia Ann Smith, late of Sullivan township, deceased.

Final account of Alfred J. Newell, Administrator of the estate of R. M. Smith, late of Union township, deceased.

First and final account of Charles L. Kenyon, Guardian of Samuel R. Seamans, minor child of David P. Seamans, late of Middlebury, deceased.

First and final account of H. M. Wood, Administrator of the estate of Mary E. Wood, late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of E. H. Owlett, Administrator of the estate of Eva Hackett Whitner, late of Middlebury, deceased.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK,
April 28, 1904-4t. Register.

JOHN GERKEN, Merchant Tailor

WELLSBORO, PA.

I have an extensive assortment of samples of imported and domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns, which I am making up at prices as low as ready-made clothing is offered. Shop over *Agitator* office.—March 11, 1896.

ERIE RAILWAY

WEDNESDAY MAY 11th,

IS THE ERIE'S DATE FOR THEIR

Spring Excursion TO New York City

Tickets will be good going on any train May 11th and for return within six days. Rate from Corning, $7.25; Elmira, $7.10; Lawrenceville, $7.00. Trains everywhere protected by Safety Block Signal System.

Further information will be given by any Erie Agent, or by writing

H. E. HUNTINGTON, D. P. A.,
D. W. COOKE, G. P. A., New York. Elmira, N. Y.

HUGH YOUNG, PRESIDENT. L. L. BAILEY, VICE-PRES'T & SEC'Y.
HENRY C. COX, TREAS. & ASS'T SEC'Y.

Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

WELLSBORO, PA.

CAPITAL, $125,000

The only Burglar-Proof Vault and Burglar Alarm System in Tioga County.

Safe-Deposit Boxes that are safe.

The most modern and up-to-date Banking Institution in Northern Pennsylvania.

In addition to our Savings and Trust Departments we do a General Banking Business.

NOTE OUR INTEREST RATES:

2 PER CENT. on daily balances, subject to check, inquire for particulars.

3 PER CENT. per annum on Certificates of Deposit IF LEFT SIX MONTHS; other banks pay this rate only when left one year.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. in Savings Department, compounded semi annually.

COME IN AND SEE US.

WELLSBORO FEED STORE,

WELLSBORO, PA.

FLOUR.

HAVING bought a stock of Flour before the recent advance we are going to give our customers the benefit. We sell KING'S BEST FLOUR because it is the best. We are introducing this wonderful bread in Wellsboro. Try a sack now and be convinced. PURE GOLD FLOUR is still leading. It is the most Popular [illegible] Flour ever sold. Our price is less than present cost. Come [illegible]

FEED.

We have a complete stock of Fresh Mill Feeds, Yellow Corn, Cracked Corn, Best Yellow Corn, Bran, Middlings, Oil Meal, etc.

We have the three best milk-producing Feeds, Manhattan Feed, Gluten Meal and Hominy Meal. The State [illegible] by actual test. Be up to date and feed the best.

SEEDS.

We have just unloaded a car load of Clover and Timothy Seed—the best that can be had. You cannot afford to sow cheap seed. It pays to buy the best. See our stock. We have the best grades of Alsyke, Alfalfa, Orchard Grass, Red Top, etc.

The largest stock of Garden Seeds in [illegible]

We have the three leading brands of Stock Foods, Condition Powders, etc.

H. M. JOHNSTON & CO.

SMITH & STONE,

SHOE STORE,

The Place to Buy SHOES, SANDALS, SLIPPERS

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.

Patent Colt, Patent Kid, Vici and Dongola. We sell Ladies' "Drew Selby" Shoes, the acknowledged leader in Ladies' stylish footwear. 17 styles; prices, $3 to $4. Also agents for "Treadeasy" and "Ultra." All these Shoes possess quality and style and are good fitters.

WALK-OVERS and NETTLETON'S for men.

"SCHOOL BOY'S PRIDE," the best Boy's Shoe made.

WANTED!

We want to tell every housewife in this vicinity our [illegible] prices on DINNER SETS. For a short time only we offer the following bargains:

100 piece Dinner Set,	worth	$10.00 at	$8.50
100 piece Dinner Set,	worth	11.00 at	9.00
112 piece Dinner Set,	worth	13.00 at	11.00
100 piece Dinner Set, imported,	worth	16.00 at	14.[illegible]
112 piece Dinner Set,	worth	18.00 at	15.00

Next door to the First National Bank.

R. A. LORENZ & CO., Wellsboro, Pa.

The Dairy Industry in the United States

[illegible] Development in All Sections, and Especially in the Mississippi Valley

A STUDY of the census reports of the last 50 [illegible] gives one a very good general idea of the growth of the dairy industry in this country for that period, and to anyone not familiar with the development of this important industry such a study cannot help but result in surprises at the magnitude which the industry has assumed.

The dairy industry must necessarily [illegible] Dividing it in this way, we find a total butter production of 1,492,699,143 pounds, of which 1,071,745,127 pounds were produced on farms and the remainder in factories. The number of farms engaged to a greater or less extent in the manufacture of dairy products in the United States is 4,514,210, and the following tabulated summary shows [illegible] and values of the dairy products sold from these farms annually:

Milk [illegible]
Cream [illegible]
Cheese sold [illegible]
Total value of dairy products [illegible] $251,629,958
[illegible] consumed on farms [illegible] 180,736,297
Aggregate value of dairy products [illegible] $472,369,255

Over one-half, or 50.3 per cent, of the butter reported from farms was made in the north central division, and 19.2 per cent in the north Atlantic. The former division sold [illegible] per cent. [illegible] farm, or "dairy" butter is made. The south central division sold only 5.2 per cent of its farm product; the south Atlantic division only 4.7 per cent, and the western division only 5.9 per cent.

It may be supposed that the returns of butter made on farms were as accurate as reported for the censuses of previous years as for that of 1900. Comparisons are therefore in order. The total product on farms reported every ten years from 1859 to 1899, inclusive, is given in table X, on page 49. The farm butter product per capita of population has been as follows: Census of 1850, 13.51 pounds; census of 1860 [illegible] pounds; census of 1870, 12.33 pounds; census of 1880, 15.50 pounds; census of 1890, 16.33 pounds, and census of 1900, 14.06 pounds of farm butter per capita per annum. Since 1880, and including that year, creamery butter has been produced in rapidly increasing quantity, [illegible] the per capita production of farm butter has become variable and, although the rate increased during the decade prior to 1890, notwithstanding a very [illegible] increase of creamery butter during the same decade, the last decade shows a decrease [illegible] thing [illegible] [illegible] reported by the [illegible] sold [illegible] greater [illegible].

[illegible] states producing the greatest quantity of butter on farms, [illegible] order named, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Michigan. Together they produced one-third of the total.

Great [illegible] [illegible] transferred from the farm to the factory. The cows and the milk are still a part of the farm product, but the converting of milk into butter and cheese is more and more becoming the work of a factory. Previous to 1850 the creamery was unknown in America, but since that time the number of these factories has grown with an increasing [illegible] ens in time to absorb the entire butter and cheese manufacturing interests of [illegible].

The census of 1850 noted the existence of but eight cheese factories. [illegible] increased but little in 1860. During the ten years that followed, however, a great impetus was given the creamery industry, and in that year the census report showed a total of 1,313 creameries, making both butter and cheese, in operation. In 1880 the number had increased to 3,932; in 1890, 4,712, and so rapid was the increase during the decade following that year that by 1900 the number of creameries in operation was 9,242.

The greatest growth in numbers and output of manufactured product has been in the north central states. Illinois now has 527 creameries, Iowa 907, Indiana 112, Michigan 286, Minnesota 596, Ohio 479, Wisconsin 2,018. The latter state has the greatest number of creameries reported from any state in the union, while Iowa is passed only by Wisconsin and New York, the latter having a total of 1,908 establishments.

There is much difference in the size of the factories in the several states. In New York and Pennsylvania the creameries are small, the average [illegible] product being, respectively, 57,000 and [illegible] pounds of butter. In Illinois and Minnesota the average is 72,000 and 75,000 pounds, respectively, and in Wisconsin [illegible] 000 pounds. Vermont and Kansas show the influence of a few large establishments by raising the average to 121,000 and 133,000 pounds, respectively. Some of the large creameries make from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds of butter a year. For the entire country the average product of a creamery for a year is 71,730 pounds of butter. Similar differences exist among the cheese factories; the largest are in New York, where the average product is 97,000 pounds a year, and in Wisconsin, where there are many small factories, the average is brought down to [illegible] pounds. In Michigan [illegible] the average is [illegible] 000 pounds. The annual product of the average cheese factory for the whole country is a little larger [illegible] for the average creamery, or nearly 73,000 pounds. A few report the production of 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds a year.

This aggregate annual production of butter is at the rate of [illegible] pounds to every square mile of land area in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and [illegible] a supply of 19.07 pounds per capita of the population, being 14.06 pounds of farm dairy butter and 5.01 pounds of creamery butter. According to the eleventh census the per capita supply was [illegible] pounds from the farm and 2.91 pounds from the factory, or 19.24 pounds in all. In 1880 the supply was [illegible] and 0.58 pounds, or 16.06 per unit of population.

As a rule the states producing the greatest quantities of butter on farms are also those in which the quantities [illegible] are greatest. Ohio is a notable exception [illegible] produced [illegible] 299 pounds of butter on farms, which is more than any other state, while its creamery product was comparatively small, being only 8,117,321 pounds. By combining the products of farm and factory the five states [illegible] others in total butter production appear as follows: Iowa stands first with 139,[illegible] pounds [illegible] 111,[illegible] pounds, Wisconsin [illegible] 740 pounds, and [illegible] pounds. In Iowa and Wisconsin the creameries produced more than farms, but in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois the reverse was true. According to the eleventh census the five states showing the greatest production of butter were Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio; Wisconsin held the sixth place.

New York and Wisconsin continue to be the great cheese-producing states of the union. They are credited for 1899 with totals of 130,371,034 pounds and 79,384,298 pounds, respectively. Together they produced 209,755,332 pounds, or more than two-thirds of all the cheese made in the United States.

DIAGRAM SHOWING NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH COWS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900.

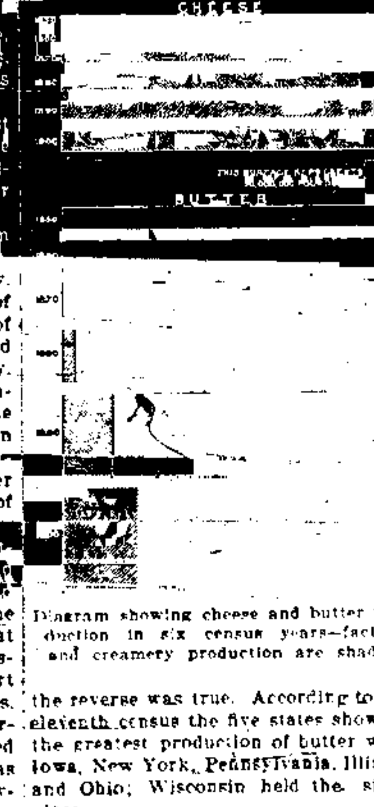


Diagram showing cheese and butter production in six census years—factory and creamery production are shaded.

No Kick Coming.

[illegible]

[illegible] Railway Construction.

The record for speed in railway construction has been achieved on the [illegible] railway which was pushed [illegible] at 3½ miles a day.

[illegible] CATTLE FEEDER.

Will Study the Demands of Markets and Conduct His Business [illegible]

Farmers [illegible] cattle feeders should be well posted upon the market demands [illegible] cattle to [illegible] ers, or they should breed [illegible] tle on the farm of the [illegible] type. Mr. Allen Mansfield [illegible] tells the Drovers' Telegram [illegible] will be a great change in the [illegible] ing industry, which he [illegible] low and which he thinks will [illegible] itable to the feeders who [illegible] of the packers and consumers [illegible]. The cattle feeder who has [illegible] during the past [illegible] discovered that the day of [illegible] is past, and that the cattle [illegible] [illegible] game all the way through, no matter what the market is.

A close observer can see that the high grade steer that has been fed up systematically for six or seven months, and which weighs about 1,350 to 1,400 pounds, is the class of cattle that sell more readily than the 1,700-pound steers that have fed on feed a year. The feeder must study his line of business, and do the work systematically, too, as the haphazard feeder cannot expect good results. The great trouble with most of the cattle coming to the market at the [illegible] have been warmed up and are not fit to be marketed for butchering purposes, and they are a little too sappy to sell as feeders to take back into the country. So in this case the feeder lost his corn. This class of steers ought to have been sold before they were fed as stockers or feeders, or finished up so they would bring a price [illegible] would make them more profitable.

FEEDING FOR SWEET HAMS.

How an Illinois Farmer Produces Pork That Is Sweet, Wholesome and Healthful.

A northwestern gentleman visiting an Illinois farmer who killed and cured his own meat was so captured by the superior aroma and flavor of the ham served at the farmer's table that he was led to inquire his method of feeding, which was given as follows:

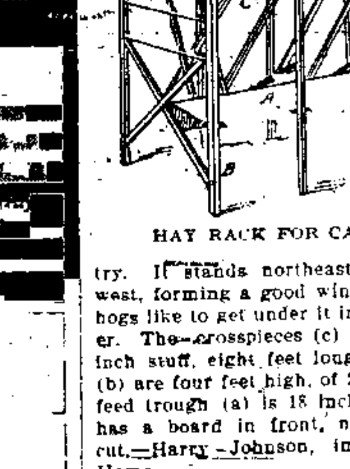
"The ration is simple. It consists of [illegible] is the most convenient, and [illegible] conditions permit, the corn is always soaked. In addition to the corn he gave a plentiful supply of swill, [illegible] adding 25 pounds of linseed cake (oil meal) to the barrel of water."

He stated that he had fed hogs in this way for 25 years. They took on flesh faster, were always healthy, and had never had a case of hog cholera. He was surprised at the simplicity of [illegible] method and the cause of the [illegible] the hog meat. If this [illegible] universally followed venison and fowl [illegible] garbage to sustain life, their meat was affected thereby, and their meat was no doubt unclean.—Midland Farmer.

STRONG OUTDOOR HAYRACK

Designed for Farms Where Cattle Are Fed in the Open and to Form a Windbreak.

This rack, which may be of any length desired, makes a good feed rack, which we think is the best in the country.



HAY RACK FOR CATTLE.

It stands northeast and southwest, forming a good windbreak. The hogs like to get under it in cold weather. The crosspieces (c) are of 1x6 inch stuff, eight feet long. The posts (b) are four feet high, of 2x4 stuff. The feed trough (a) is 18 inches wide and has a board in front, not shown in cut.—Harry Johnson, in Farm and Home.

GOOD STEAMERS SCARCE.

One Result of the Japan War Likely to Be Noticed on Atlantic Coast.

As far as Japan and Russia are away from Maine and the Atlantic coast, the war now going on between them will affect this part of the country in no small degree, and cause a scarcity of good steamers all along the coast, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Calvin Austin, of Boston, the vice president and general manager of the Eastern Steamship company, says:

"For some time negotiations have been under way between the Eastern Steamship company and a Pacific concern for the purchase of the steamer St. Croix, of the international division of our service, but these have not yet come to any conclusion. Now the demands for boats on the Pacific have become more urgent than ever because of the war between Japan and Russia.

"Every boat that can possibly be bought by these nations will be snapped up for transports. No large steamers will be left for freight and passengers carrying on the Pacific, and the heads of steamship companies there will then have to come to the Atlantic to get steamers here. To supply the demand for boats on the Pacific coast the different [illegible] on this side of the United States may be called upon to supply the demand."

Could Raise Immense Army.

The United States could mobilize 45,000 regular army soldiers at any point in the country within five days; could add 65,000 more in the next five days, and in 90 days could enlist, equip and mobilize [illegible] men.

With the Goods.

"What [illegible] nephew in jail? Why, I allus understood he was coinin' money!"

"Yep. That's jest [illegible] They ketched him!"—[illegible]

CONGRESS HAS PITY.

ALLOWS CLAIM OF SPINSTER WHO WAS ROBBED BY RATS.

Money Was Carefully Hidden Under [illegible] Made a Cozy Nest of the Bills.

Miss Mary Kilcullen, spinster, of St. Louis, owned $2,000 in treasury and national bank notes, which she carefully hid beneath the carpet in her bedroom. [illegible] religiously looked under the [illegible] night to see that no burglar lay [illegible] there, days and weeks and [illegible] went by without her looking [illegible], as she thought it safe [illegible].

Now it seems that her home was infested with rats and mice and one day when she went to procure a five-dollar note from her hoard she was horrified to find that they had discovered the hiding place [illegible].

The bills were chewed up into fine bits, and some of the particles had been carried away. It was well nigh impossible to find a whole note. Miss Kilcullen wept, and then some one told her that the United States treasury would redeem the pieces and issue her good crisp new bills in lieu thereof. She sent them to Washington, but the treasury experts could piece out notes to the value of only $800, and this sum was allowed her.

Her friends and neighbors all knew, however, that she had $2,000 under the carpet, and so she took her troubles to her congressman, Representative Hamlin. He introduced in the house a measure to reimburse her in the sum of $1,200.

The house committee on claims took up the measure and after examining all the evidence and viewing the scraps of bills which the treasury would not redeem decided that she was entitled to new notes in the sum of $1,200, and accordingly it has just authorized a favorable report upon the bill.

LIFTS SELF FROM EARTH.

Young Wisconsin Inventor Uses Electricity and Overcomes Power of Gravity.

An electrical invention by Otto Sieberus, a young business man of Spring Valley, Wis., is said to overcome gravitation. By the aid of electricity Mr. Sieberus has succeeded and is enabled to rise from the earth and to raise other objects.

It has been known for centuries that two electrically charged bodies attract or repel each other, according as they are charged with the same or opposite kinds of electricity. It has been more [illegible] suspected that gravitation is merely the pull of the earth's electricity. But until now no one has succeeded in so charging a body with electricity that the gravitation would be overcome and the body be free to rise from the earth.

Mr. Sieberus has made a new form of electrical machine and charged his body one day as an experiment, when he noticed that his body was almost without weight. He at once followed this line of experiment and succeeded in getting the electrical charge strong enough to overcome gravitation.

[illegible] is caused by the quick dissipation of the charge; this Mr. Sieberus is seeking to overcome by means of a silk garment. He has taken a caveat at Washington and expects to perfect and patent his invention in time to show it at the world's fair at St. Louis.

A Preventive of Scratches.

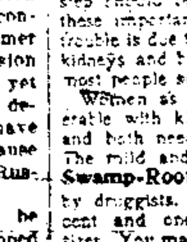
Keep your stable dry. Prevent the wind from blowing on the horses' legs if wet, when standing in stable. Keep the curry comb off the horses' legs below the knee and hock joint. As the horse's leg is nothing but skin and bone, to speak of, it is very easy to cut the skin and lay the foundation for a case of scratches. Use a big corn cob to run off the dried mud and dirt. You will be surprised how quickly it is done without the least danger of cutting the horse's legs. Follow up with a good brush, well applied. Scratches are well named "curry-comb scratches." I have had the care of horses for the last 40 years, and never had a case of scratches in all my experience.—R. F. Dilworth, in Epitomist.

Doesn't Want Woman Suffrage.

A St. Louis judge says American girls who come to grief by marrying titled foreigners deserve no sympathy. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that he probably doesn't expect to be running for office when the women get a chance to vote.

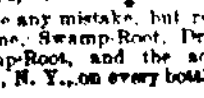
Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.



Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

LIVE STOCK

HOW TO TAKE OFF HIDES.

Removing Them in the Right Way Means Many Extra Dollars in the Farmer's Pocket.

There are numerous wrong ways of taking off hides, but there is only one right way. It is just as easy to take off a hide in the right way as in any other when one knows what the right way is, and the removal in the proper [illegible] on the ground [illegible]

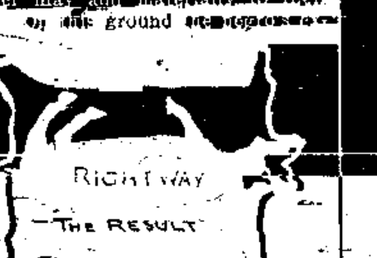


FIG. 1

planation of his charges for the skinning of a calf might be justifiable. Upon being remonstrated with for charging a dollar for the skinning of a calf he said: "Wall, massa, I charges 50 cents for the work and 50 cents for the know how."

Wrong-shaped hides are classed as damaged hides, even if not damaged by cuts, and when they are dried on the fence or on the ground, exposed to the sun and the weather for a considerable time, they get hard and are only fit for glue. The Northwestern Hide & Fur company says: In [illegible] beef hides and calf skins, keep the knife close to the hide and draw tightly with left hand and you will not be liable to cut or score them.

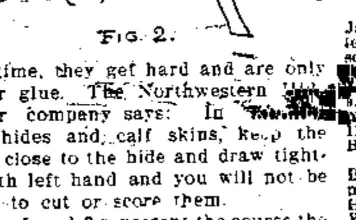
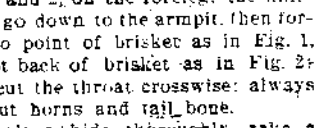


FIG. 2.

Figs. 1 and 2 represent the course the knife should take in opening the hide in the right way and in one of the incorrect methods most commonly used. Observe the difference in dotted lines on Figs. 1 and 2, on the foreleg: the knife should go down to the armpit, then forward to point of brisket as in Fig. 1, and not back of brisket as in Fig. 2; never cut the throat crosswise: always take out horns and tail bone.



THE SKINNING KNIFE.

To salt a hide thoroughly, take a water bucket full of salt for a 60-pound hide (larger and smaller hides in proportion). Rub it on well and roll them up. Or spread them out smooth one on top of the other, when killing often. If salt is all absorbed, put on more, especially in warm weather.

It is estimated that the loss to butchers, farmers and trappers in this country exceeds $1,000,000 per year by improperly taking off hides and furs and not properly handling them. To prevent this great loss as much as possible we have had these cuts made, illustrating the right and wrong way, with instructions so plain that a child can soon learn to do a good job. Fig. 3 shows a butcher's skinning knife, which is much the best form of knife for such work, as one is less liable to cut the hide and a hole in the hide places it in the second grade.—Prairie Farmer.

HINTS FOR HORSEMEN.

Clean out the feet of the horses after the day's work is done.

Dry, dusty meal makes a very unpalatable meal for horses hard at work.

It is easier to keep a horse in good condition than to strengthen him up after he has lost his health.

Every time the horses are worried their days of usefulness are shortened.

A horse that never gained his liberty by breaking his halter will never become a halter-puller.

Large nostrils indicate good breathing power, good lungs and good constitution.

Horses which are judiciously fed and well groomed will stand double the amount of hard work that they would under careless feeding.

Road dust is a valuable absorbent and is a good thing to keep around stables in which the stalls are inclined to become damp or wet.

When confined in stables, which at best is an unnatural condition for colts, they should not be compelled to stand upon a hard floor of any kind.

Why the Hog Is Profitable.

It has been shown that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, and the gain will be considerably more if the hogs are on pasture. They will pay well for both pasture and corn, and corn can scarcely get too high to forbid its profitable feeding to hogs. It takes too long to raise cattle, but a man can get his money out of his hogs almost any time he chooses. The hog is the quickest money maker on the farm. He can be raised quickly and easily, growing and fattening on the waste matter that other stock refuses. He multiplies rapidly and all he demands is plenty of food, dry quarters and pure water.—Midland Farmer.

Would Be a Blessing.

"Now that my daughter has been married to a nobleman," said the Yankee father, "I must hustle and make all my labor count."

"What a pity it couldn't be reversed," replied the disgusted friend.

"How's that?"

"Make all counts labor."—Chicago Daily News.

Feed a little oil meal to the horses during the winter. It assists the digestion of other foods, liberates the bowels and keeps them in excellent condition.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect December 27, 1903.

GOING WEST—READ DOWN. GOING EAST—READ UP

No.	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 17	No. 25	STATIONS.	No. 4	No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.55	2.55		New York	3.22	6.52	1.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Carbondale	5.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.53
7.[illegible]	1.15	8.15	[illegible]	11.45	6.25	Susquehanna	9.47	1.33	6.40	[illegible]	2.20
				12.01	6.40	Great Bend			6.20	[illegible]	
4.25	[illegible]	8.55	2.58	12.35	7.10	Binghamton	9.10	1.01	5.55	8.20	1.40
				12.59	7.27	Union			5.27	7.57	
6.03	[illegible]	9.25	[illegible]	1.21	7.34	Owego	8.38	12.31	5.04	7.33	1.06
5.35	[illegible]	9.51	3.50	2.06	8.30	Waverly	8.12	12.06	4.29	6.56	
6.12	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.14	2.45	9.13	Elmira	1.49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.13
6.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.22	9.54	Corning	7.22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.48
7.12				3.46	10.19	Addison	7.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8.00			5.28	4.37	11.15	Canisteo		[illegible]	3.19	4.16	8.15
8.22	[illegible]		5.43	4.45	11.40	Hornellsville	6.25	[illegible]	2.10	4.10	8.05	10.50
11.2[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	8.10	7.45	Buffalo		[illegible]			4.00	8.10
[illegible]	[illegible]		9.09	9.09	9.09	Niagara Falls					12.[illegible]	[illegible]
11.51	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.00	9.00	2.44	Jamestown	[illegible]	5.15	8.38		3.10	6.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		2.30		5.30	1.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			7.40			
						Chicago	10.30				9.30	
						Leave.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Above trains run daily except that No. 25 does not run Sundays between Salamanca and Jamestown; train 5 does not run west of Leavittsburg, Ohio, on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 8 will stop at Great Bend to take on New York passengers and let off passengers from Buffalo. No. 5 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. [illegible] 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are vestibuled.

[illegible] East—No. 18, local, daily, leaves Hornellsville 6.40 a. m., Canisteo 6.48 a. m., Addison 6.42 a. m., arrives Corning 7.05 a. m., leaves Corning 7.40 a. m., Elmira 8.21 a. m., [illegible] a. m., Owego 9.41 a. m., Union 10.12 a. m., Binghamton 10.[illegible] a. m., Great Bend [illegible] 11.20 a. m., arrives at Susquehanna 11.50 a. m. Trains 30 and 122, daily except Sunday, leave Binghamton 6.15 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna.

Additional Trains going West—No. 19, local, daily, leaves Susquehanna 6.33 p. m., Great Bend 6.48 p. m., Binghamton 7.15 p. m., Union, 7.31 p. m., Owego 7.56 p. m., Waverly 8.32 p. m., Elmira 9.05 p. m., Corning 9.35 p. m., Addison 9.56 p. m., Canisteo 10.40 p. m., arrives at Hornellsville 10.55 p. m. Trains 121 and 29, daily except Sunday, from Carbondale and New York, arrive at Binghamton 12.04 noon and 10.16 p. m.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

101	123	107	STATIONS.	162	114	108
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.25	1.45	6.40	Elmira	10.35	1.22	9.06
6.06	2.20	7.20	Corning	10.03	12.50	8.30
6.42	3.06	8.04	Bath	9.22	12.08	7.47
7.35	3.54	8.59	Wayland	8.34	11.22	6.53
9.15	6.00	10.55	Rochester	6.50	9.35	5.00
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Nos. 107, 108 and 101 run daily, others run daily except Sunday.

TIOGA DIVISION.

101	103	105	STATIONS.	102	124	106
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
4.50	9.35		Elmira	9.10		5.30
6.09	10.44		Lawrenceville	8.02		4.[illegible]
6.23	11.00		Tioga	7.47		3.59
6.40	11.20	11.06	Mansfield	7.30	12.45	3.38
7.00	11.40	1.25	Blossburg	7.10	11.40	3.15
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

No. 202, local, Sundays only, leaves Rochester at 8.00 a. m., Wayland 9.44 a. m., Bath 10.30 a. m., Corning 11.09, arriving at Elmira at 11.59 a. m.

Parlor cars. Through standard Pullman sleeping cars to Albany, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake, Cambridge Springs, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. Tourist car service to Chicago, Cincinnati, Wednesdays and Thursdays; also to Boston via Binghamton and Albany. Connections made at Binghamton, Union Depot, with D. & H. trains for Albany, Boston, Saratoga, Lake Champlain and New England points. Vestibuled coaches. Dining and cafe cars. Trains protected by safety block signal system.

D. W. COOKE, General Passenger Agent, New York.
H. E. HUNTINGTON, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira, N. Y.

RETTIG'S BOTTLING WORKS,

CORNING, N. Y.,

HAS THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR TIOGA COUNTY FOR

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

SALES IN	1862	3,017	Bbls.
" "	1872	30,868	"
" "	1882	277,307	"
" "	1902	1,014,998 3-4	"

One million fourteen thousand barrels of Schlitz Beer sold in one year, showing an unprecedented increase of 132,916 U. S. barrels in 1902, making Schlitz Milwaukee's largest brewers by over 100,000 barrels.

SCHLITZ—PURITY [illegible]

The old reliable Bartholomay's Lager always on hand. All the leading brands of Ale, Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters. Mail or telephone orders promptly filled.

Address, VALETINE RETTIG, Corning, N. Y.

January 29, 1902.

If anybody has a message for the people of this community he cannot deliver it to them so effectually, so cheaply, so quickly in any other way as through the columns of this paper.

It is the business of this paper to carry messages of one kind and another into homes. The message will be delivered, too, under favorable conditions, for few persons take up their local paper except in a pleasant and receptive frame of mind.

The sign upon the fence board may be good, but it can be seen only by travelers who go that particular road. The message in the local paper carries itself to thousands, no matter by which road they travel.

Select your space and put your message [illegible] the most good.

We, perhaps, can help you if you will but ask us.

FIFTY engraved cards and plate for $1.00, at this office; 100 for $1.50. Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationery.

THE

NEW YORK WORLD

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Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken.

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FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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I am here to serve the people with good goods and Low Prices.
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It's time to get from winter clothes
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The Gazette DAILY [illegible]
Thrice-a-Week [illegible]

KATE BONNET
THE ROMANCE OF A PIRATE'S DAUGHTER

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON

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CHAPTER V.
AN UNSUCCESSFUL ERRAND.

[illegible] Kate Bonnet [illegible] Dickory Charter paddled bravely through the darkness. She was [illegible] of the terror and the uncertainty which had fallen upon her during the past few hours, and she was grateful to the brave young fellow who had delivered her from the danger of sailing off with the sea with a crew of wicked [illegible] who were [illegible] ship, and her heart should have beaten high with gratitude and joy, but it did not—She was very cold, and she knew not whither young Dickory was taking her. She did not believe that in all that darkness he could possibly know where he was going; at any moment that dreadful ship might loom up before them, and lights might be flashed down upon them. But all of a sudden the canoe scraped, grounded and stopped.

"What is that?" she cried.

"It is our beach," said Dickory, and almost at that moment there came a call from the darkness beyond.

"Dickory!" cried a woman's voice, "is that you?"

"It is my mother," said the boy; "she has heard the scraping of my keel."

Then he shouted back: "It is Dickory; please show me a light, mother."

Jumping out, Dickory pulled the canoe high up the shelving shore, and then he helped Kate to get out. It was not an easy job, for she could see nothing and floundered terribly; but he seemed to like it, and half led, half carried her over a considerable space of uneven ground, until he came to the door of a small house, where stood an elderly woman with a lantern.

"Dickory! Dickory!" shouted the woman, "what is that you are bringing home? Is it a great fish?"

"It is a young woman," said the boy, "but she is as wet as a fish."

"Woman!" cried Dame Charter, "what mean you, Dickory, is she dead?"

"Not dead, Mother Charter," said Kate, who now stood, unassisted, in the light of the lantern, "but in woeful case, and more like to startle you than if I were the biggest fish. I am Mistress Kate Bonnet, just out of the river between here and the town. No, I will not enter your house, I am not fit; I will stand here and tell my tale."

"Dickory!" shouted Dame Charter, "take the lantern and run to the kitchen cabin, where ye'll make a fire quickly."

Away ran Dickory and, standing in the darkness, Kate Bonnet told her tale. It was not a very satisfactory tale, for there was a great part of it which Kate herself did not understand, but it sufficed at present for the good dame, who had known the girl when she was small, and who was soon busily engaged in warming her by her fire, refreshing her with food, and in fortifying her against the effects of her cold bath by a generous glass of rum, made, the good woman earnestly asserted, from sugar-cane grown on Master Bonnet's plantation.

Early the next morning came Dickory from the kitchen, where he had made a fire (before that he had been catching some fish), and on a rude bench by the house door he saw Kate Bonnet. When he perceived her he laughed; but as she also laughed, it was plain she was not offended.

This pretty girl was dressed in a large blue gown, belonging to the stout Dame Charter, and which was quite as much of a gown as she had any possible need for. Her head was bare, for she had lost her hat, and she wore neither shoes nor stockings, those articles of apparel having been so shrunken by immersion as to make it impossible for her to get them on.

"Thy mother is a good woman," said Kate, "and I am so glad you did not take me to the town. I don't wonder you gaze at me; I must look like a fright."

Dickory made no answer, but by the way in which he regarded her she knew that he saw nothing frightful to her face.

"You have been very good to me," said she, rising and making a step towards him, but suddenly stopping on account of her bare feet, "and I wish I could tell you how thankful I am to you. You are truly a brave boy, Dickory; the bravest I have ever known."

His brows contracted. "Why do you call me a boy?" he interrupted. "I am 19 years old, and you are not much more than that."

She laughed, and her white teeth made him ready to fall down and worship her.

"You have done as much," said she "as any man could do, and more."

Then she held out her hand, and he came and took it.

"Truly you are a man," she said, and, looking steadfastly into his face, she added, "how very, very much I owe you!"

Just then Dame Charter called them to breakfast. When they were at the table they talked of what was to be done next; and as, above everything else, Miss Kate desired to know where her father was and why he hadn't come aboard the Sarah Williams, Dickory offered to go to the town for news.

"I hate to ask too much, after all you have done," said the girl, "but after you have seen my father and told him everything, for he must be in sore trouble, would you mind rowing to our house and bringing me [illegible] Madam Bonnet will understand [illegible] and she too will [illegible]"

"Of course I will do that," cried Dickory, grateful for the chance to do her service.

"And if you happen to see Mr. Newcombe in the town, will you tell him where I am?"

[illegible] his mother spoke quickly [illegible]

"Of course he will tell Master Newcombe," said she, "and anybody else you wish should know."

In ten minutes Dickory was in his canoe, paddling to the town. When he was out of the little inlet, on the shore of which lay his mother's cottage, he looked far up and down the broad river, but he could see nothing of the good ship Sarah Williams.

"I am glad they have gone," said Dickory to himself, "and may they never come back again. It is a pity that Maj. Bonnet should lose his ship, but, as things have turned out, it is better for him to lose it than to have it."

When he had fastened his canoe to a little pier in the town with a rope which he borrowed, having now none of his own, Dickory soon heard strange news. The man who owned the rope told him that Maj. Bonnet had gone off in his vessel, which had sailed out of the harbor in the night, showing no light. And, although many people had talked of this strange proceeding, nobody knew whether he had gone of his own free will or against it.

IN TEN MINUTES DICKORY WAS IN HIS CANOE PADDLING TO THE TOWN.

"Of course it was against his will," cried Dickory. "The ship was stolen, and they have stolen him with it. The wretches! The beasts!" And then he went up into the town.

Dickory now went further to ask more, and he soon heard enough. The respectable Maj. Bonnet had gone away in his own ship with a savage crew, far beyond the needs of the vessel, and if he had not gone pirating, what had he gone for? And to this question Dickory replied every time: "He went because he was taken away." He would not give up his faith in Kate Bonnet's father.

Five minutes afterward a man came running through the town, with the news that old Bonnet's daughter, Miss Kate, had also gone away in the ship. She was not at home; she was not in the town.

"That settles it!" said some people. "The black-hearted rascal! He has gone of his own accord, and he has taken Greenway and his fair young daughter with him."

"And what do you think of that?" said some to the doubter Dickory.

"I don't believe a word of it," said he; and not wishing on his own responsibility to tell what he knew of Mistress Kate Bonnet, he rowed up the river towards the Bonnet plantation to carry her message. On his way whom should he see, hurrying along the road by the river bank coming towards the town and looking hot and worried, but Mr. Martin Newcombe. At the sight of the boat he stopped.

"Ho! young man," he cried, "you are from the town; has anything fresh been heard about Maj. Bonnet and his daughter?"

Now here was the best and easiest opportunity of doing the third thing which Kate had asked him to do; but his heart did not bound to do it. He sat and looked at the man on the river bank.

"Don't you hear me?" cried Newcombe. "Has anybody heard further from the Bonnets?"

Dickory still sat motionless, gazing at Newcombe. He didn't want to tell this man anything. He didn't want to have anything to do with him. He hesitated, but he could not forget the third thing he had been asked to do, and who had asked him to do it. Whatever happened, he must be loyal to her and her wishes, and so he said, with but little animation in his voice: "Maj. Bonnet's daughter did not go with him."

Instantly came a great cry from the shore. "Where is she? Where is she? Come closer to land and tell me everything!"

This was too much! Dickory did not like the tone of the man on shore, who had no right to command him in that fashion.

"I have no time to stop now," said he; "I am carrying a message to Madam Bonnet."

And so he paddled away, somewhat nearer the middle of the river.

Martin Newcombe was wild, he ran and he bounded on his way to the Bonnet house; he called and he shouted to Dickory, but apparently that young person was too far away to hear him. When the canoe touched the [illegible] at the spot where [illegible] there.

"Tell me," he cried, "tell me about Miss Kate Bonnet! What has befallen her? If she did not go with her father, [illegible]"

"I have come," said Dickory, [illegible] as he fastened his boat with the borrowed rope, "with a message for Madam Bonnet, and I cannot talk with anybody until I have [illegible]"

Madam Bonnet saw the two persons hurrying towards her house, and she came out in a fine fury to meet them.

"Have you heard from my runaway husband," she cried, "and from his daughter? I am ashamed to hear news of them, but I suppose I am in duty bound to listen."

Dickory did not hesitate now to tell what he knew, or at least part of it.

"Your daughter—" said he.

"She is not my daughter," cried the lady, "thank Heaven I am spared that [illegible] does she [illegible] message?"

Dickory's face flushed.

"I bring no message from a hiding-place," he said, "nor any from your husband. He went to sea in his ship, but Mistress Kate Bonnet left the vessel before it sailed, and her clothes [illegible] young lady in [illegible] you would know what that might be."

"Indeed I do!" cried Madam Bonnet. "What she needs are the clouts of a fish-girl and a stick to her back besides."

"Madam!" cried Newcombe, but she heeded him not; she was growing more angry.

"A fine creature she is," exclaimed the lady, "to run away from my house in this fashion, and treat me with such contumely, and then to order me to send her her fine clothes to deck herself for the eyes of strangers!"

"Madam!" cried Newcombe, "I cannot listen to such speech; such—"

"Then stop your ears with your thumbs," she exclaimed, "and you will not bear it."

Then turning to Dickory: "Now, go you, and tell the young woman who sent you here she must come in sackcloth and ashes, if she can get them, and she must tell me her tale and her father's tale, without a lie mixed up in them; and when she has done this, and has humbly asked my pardon for the foul affront she has put upon me, then it will be time enough to talk of fine clothes and fripperies."

Newcombe now expostulated with much temper, but Dickory gave him little chance to speak.

"I carry no such message as that," he said. "Do you truly mean that you deny the young lady the apparel she needs and that I am to tell her that?"

"Get away from here!" cried Madam Bonnet, with her face in a blaze. "I send her no message at all; and if she comes here on her knees, I shall spurn her, if it suit me."

If Dickory had waited a little he might have heard more, but he did not wait; he quickly turned, and away he went in his boat. And away went Martin Newcombe after him. But as the younger man was barefooted, the other one could not keep up with him, and the canoe was pushed off before he reached the water's edge.

"Stop, you young rascal!" cried Newcombe. "Where is Kate Bonnet? Stop and tell me where she is!"

Troubled as he was at the tale he was going to tell, Dickory laughed aloud, and he paddled down the river as few in that region had ever paddled before.

CHAPTER VI.
DICKORY MAKES A REPORT.

THE tide was running down, and Dickory made a swift passage to the town. Seeing on the pier the man from whom he had borrowed the rope, he stopped to return him his property, and thinking that the good people of the town should know that, no matter what had befallen Maj. Bonnet, his daughter had not gone with him and was safe among friends, he mentioned these facts to the man, but with very few details, being in a hurry to return with his message.

Before he turned into the inlet Dickory was called from the shore, and to his surprise he saw his mother standing on the bank in front of a mass of bushes, which concealed her from her house.

"Come here, Dickory," she said, "and tell me what you have heard?"

Her son told his doleful tale.

"I fear me, mother," he said, "that Maj. Bonnet's ship has gone on some secret and bad business, and that he is mixed up in it. Else why did he desert his daughter? And if he intended to take her with him, that was worse."

"I don't know, Dickory," said good Dame Charter, reflectively; "we must not be too quick to believe harm of our fellow-beings. It does look bad, as the townspeople thought, that Maj. Bonnet should own such a ship with such a strange crew, but he is a man who knows his own business, and may have had good reason for what he has done. He might have been sailing out to some foreign part to bring back a rich cargo, and needed stout men to defend it from the pirates that he might meet with on the seas."

Dickory considered.

"Yes, mother," he said, "it might have been that way, but I don't believe that he went of his own accord, and I don't believe that he would take Ben Greenway with him. I think, mother, that they were both stolen with the ship."

"That might be," said his mother, "but we have no right to take such a view of it, and to impart it to his daughter. If he went away of his own accord, everything will doubtless be made right, and we shall know his reasons for what he has done. It is not for us to make up our minds that Maj. Bonnet and good Ben Greenway have been carried off by wicked men, for this would be sad indeed for that fair girl to believe. So remember, Dickory, that it is our duty always to think the best of everything. And now [illegible] through the underbrush to the house, and when you get there [illegible] yourself you must tell your story as if you had not told it to me."

Before Dickory had reached his [illegible] Kate Bonnet came [illegible] to meet him [illegible] she had been [illegible] left that morning. Her clothes had been dried and smoothed, even her hat, which had been found in the boat, had been made shapely and wearable, and [illegible] in the house. Dickory glanced at her feet and, as he did so, a thrill of strange delight [illegible] through him. He saw his own Sunday shoes, with silver buckles, and he caught a glimpse of a pair of brown stockings which he knew went always with those shoes.

"I am quite myself again," she said, noticing his wide eyes, "and your mother has been good enough to lend [illegible] pair of your shoes and stockings [illegible] so utterly ruined, and I could not walk barefooted."

Dickory was so filled with pride that this fair being could wear his shoes, and that she was wearing them, that he could only mumble some stupid words about being so glad to serve her. And she, wise girl, said nothing about the quantities of soft cotton wool which Dame Charter had [illegible] to stuff into the toes before they would stay upon the small feet they covered.

"But my father," cried Kate, "what of him? Where is he?"

Now Dame Charter was with them, her eyes [illegible] upon her son. Dickory, mindful of those eyes, told her what he had to tell, saying as little as possible about Maj. Bonnet, because, of course, all that he knew about him was mere hearsay—but dilating with much vigor upon the shameful conduct of Madam Bonnet; for the young lady ought surely to know what sort of a woman her father's wife really was, and what she might expect if she should return to her house. He could have said even more about the interview with the angry woman, but his mother's eyes were upon him.

Kate heard everything without a word, and then she burst into tears.

"My father," she sobbed, "carried away, or gone away, and one is as bad as the other!"

Dame Charter led the weeping girl to the bench, and they talked together. There was no optimist in all the British colonies, nor for that matter in those belonging to France or Spain, or even to the Dutch, who was a more conscientious follower of her creed than Dame Charter. She sat by Kate and she talked to her until the girl stopped sobbing and began to see for herself that her father knew his own business, and that he had most certainly sent her a message to go on shore, which had not been delivered.

"I don't know where to go or where to send," she said, simply; "I am lost, and that is all of it."

"Oh, no," cried Dame Charter, "not that! You are with good friends, and here you can stay just as long as you like."

"Indeed she can!" said Dickory, as if he were making a response in church.

His mother looked at him and said nothing. And then she took Kate out into a little grove behind the house to see if she could find some ripe oranges.

It was a fair property, although not large, which belonged to the Widow Charter. Her husband had been a thriving man, although a little inclined to speculations in trade which were entirely out of his line, and when he met his death in the sea he left her nothing but her home and some inconsiderable land about it. Dickory had been going to a grammar school in the town, and was considered a fair scholar, but with his father's death all that stopped, and the boy was obliged to work to do what he could for his mother. And ever since he had been doing what he could, without regard to appearances, thinking only of the money.

They were eating dinner when oars were heard on the river, and in a moment a boat swung around into the inlet. In the stern sat Master Martin Newcombe, and two men were rowing.

Now Dickory Charter swore in his heart, although he was not accustomed to any sort of blasphemy; and as Miss Kate gazed eagerly through the open window, our young friend narrowly scrutinized her face to see if she were glad or not. She was glad, that was plain enough, and he went out sullenly to receive the arriving interloper.

When they were all standing on the shore Kate did not think it worth while to ask Master Newcombe how he happened to know where she was. But the young man waited for no questions; he went on to tell his story. When he related that it was a man fishing on a pier who [illegible] that young Mistress Kate Bonnet was stopping with Dame Charter, Kate wondered greatly, for as Dickory had met Master Newcombe, what need had there been for the latter to ask questions about her of a stranger? But she said nothing. And Dickory growled in his soul that he had ever spoken to the man on the pier, except to thank him for the rope he had borrowed.

Martin Newcombe's story went on, and he told that, having been extremely angered by the conduct and words of Madam Bonnet, he had gone into the town and made inquiries, hoping to hear something of the whereabouts of Mistress Kate. And, having done so, by means of the very obliging person on the pier, he had determined that the daughter of Maj. Bonnet should have her rights, and he had gone to his own lawyer, who assured him that being a person of recognized respectability, possessing property, he was fully authorized, knowing the wishes of Mistress Kate Bonnet, to go to her stepmother and demand that those wishes be complied with; and if this very reasonable request should be denied, then the lawyer would take up the matter himself and would see to it that reasonable raiment and the necessities of a young lady should not be withheld from her.

With these instructions Newcombe had gone to Madam Bonnet and had found that much disturbed lady in a state of partial collapse, which had followed her passion of the morning, [illegible] would [illegible] her [illegible] to get rid of her husband's daughter and never see her again. And [illegible] creature needed clothes or anything else which belonged to her, [illegible] should pack them up and [illegible] who pleased might take them to any place, provided she heard no more about them or their owner.

It was not long before Newcombe and the lady of his love were walking away through the little plantation, in order that they might speak by themselves.

(To be continued.)

GLASS WITH RARE HISTORY.

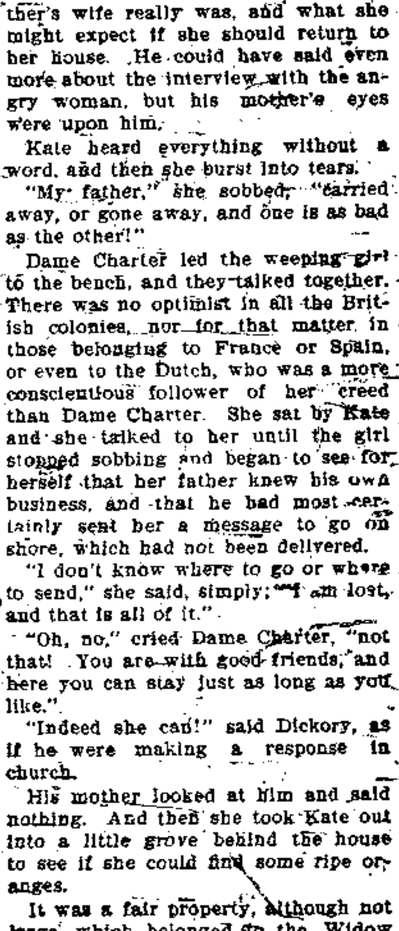
It Was Used by Washington and Now Is in the Possession of a Philadelphia Professor.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Special.

Dr. William S. Forbes, professor of surgical anatomy at Jefferson college, who lives at [illegible] street, Philadelphia, is [illegible] possessor of a Washington wine glass, which, he says, is probably one of the best-known pieces of Washingtonia in existence to-day.

Of this notable glass Dr. Forbes gives the following history. It was made in Holland for the Washingtons and bears the well-known griffin and rose in full bloom with stem and leaves, parts of their crests and arms. It stands 5¼ inches [illegible] holds two ounces or four tablespoonfuls.

The glass was taken from Holland to



DR. FORBES' RARE RELIC.
(Wine Glass That Has Been in the Washington Family for Centuries.)

Yorkshire, England, and was brought to Virginia from that family seat of the Washingtons, in 1657, by Col. John Washington, the great-grandfather of Gen. Washington, a colonel in Prince Rupert's army. The glass was used on feast days and celebrations by the Washington family, both in [illegible] Virginia, and was a [illegible] in the christening of George Washington, at the family dinner given by Mrs. Mildred Washington Gregory, the aunt and godmother of Gen. Washington, on the 5th day of April, 1732. At this historic dinner it was from this wine glass that Augustin Washington, the father of George Washington, not only drank, but with it proposed long life, success and happiness for his son "George."

In later years it was used by Gen. Washington himself at a dinner given to him in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1781.

During the period from 1732, the year of the christening and the dinner after the fall of English forces in America in 1781, the glass was continually used on state occasions at the Washington seat in Westmoreland county, the birthplace of Gen. Washington, and in Stafford county, opposite Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river, where Mrs. Martha Washington resided.

This relic descended from Mrs. Mildred Washington Gregory to Dr. [illegible] her great-great-grandson.

The only occasion on which this glass has ever been out of the possession of Dr. Forbes, who came into the possession of it in 1859, was when Gen. Lucius H. Warren took it to the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, in Boston, Mass., in 1875, at the time of the unveiling of the Bunker Hill monument.

The probable final resting place of this glass will be at Mount Vernon, where, at the present time, the only suit of clothes in existence that Gen. Washington wore was deposited by the late John Murray Forbes, of Innes Hill, Farquier county, Va., the eldest brother of Dr. Forbes, the present owner of the glass.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Surgeons Amputate Part of Body with Crushed Limb and Pa-[illegible]

A remarkable antiseptic surgical operation has been achieved at the Port Jervis (N. Y.) hospital in the recovery of Frank Fetters, who lost his right leg and portion of his body.

Fetters is 20 years of age, and his home is in Covington, Ky. In October last he fell from a freight train in the eastern division yard of the Erie railroad, and his leg was crushed close to the body. The hospital surgeons realized that they had an unusual case on hand, and amputated the leg so that the thigh bone was disarticulated at the hip, and much of the surrounding tissue removed.

The patient rallied from the shock and recovered. Recently he was discharged from the hospital, and, having no place to go, was removed to Orange farm, at Goshen. He is able to get about with the aid of crutches.

Where Privates Are Scarce.

Four generals were lost by the insurgents down in San Domingo the other day, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald. That, however, didn't cripple the insurgents half as much as they would have been crippled if they had lost a private or two.

Made Up for It Then.

"How did you discover that the Major was one of the no-breakfast advocates?"

"I invited him out to lunch with me."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Ayer's Pills Wake up your liver. Cure your constipation. Get rid of your biliousness. Sold for 60 years. [illegible]

Want your [illegible] or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE [illegible]

THERE'S A MONEY SIDE TO IT.

You can cure your Cold by spending a little; but think what it will cost—the serious illness that may follow a neglected cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

cures Coughs and Colds. At all druggists. Be sure and get HALE'S. 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Largest size cheapest.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

HOW TO TEST YOUR SEEDS.

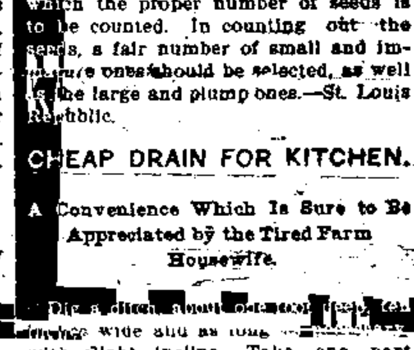
Several Practical Methods by Which It Can Be Done at Little or No Expense.

It is important to test the vitality of seeds that you are in doubt about, and where the crop requires an even stand and an exact amount is planted, as for instance, corn. Here we plant a few grains in each hill, and if the seed should happen to be poor, the crop would be greatly lessened. When one knows about what per cent. of the seed will grow, he can obtain a larger return for the seed. In some kinds of plants there is a great variation in the vitality of the seed, and this makes testing very important. There are several practical methods by which the testing can be done easily, and with [illegible]. A very simple method is to take an old box, fill it with moist earth (a cigar box might do), and set it in a warm room, near the window. Then select a certain amount of seed, say 100, and plant them in the soil, being careful to know the exact number planted. Keep the soil damp and in a warm place, and within a few days they will come up. Then count all that grow, which is the per cent. of germination. Perhaps the best and simplest plan is to take two plates, and place in one of them a folded cloth; wool or flannel is preferable since it retains moisture for a long time, but any cloth will do. The cloth should be free from dyes that will come out when soaked in water, as the chemicals might be injurious to the seed. Wet the cloth and press out the surplus water, leaving it very damp, but not soaked. Place the seeds between the folds of the cloth, put in a [illegible] with a pencil on a piece of paper, with the date and number of seeds, and then place the second plate inverted, for a cover. Selecting the sample to be tested is of great importance. It must be a fair sample, including both good and bad appearing seeds. If the quantity is considerable small amounts should be taken from different parts of the mass. These small samples, thoroughly mixed, form the larger sample from which the proper number of seeds is to be counted. In counting out the seeds, a fair number of small and immature ones should be selected, as well as the large and plump ones.—St. Louis Republic.

CHEAP DRAIN FOR KITCHEN.

A Convenience Which Is Sure to Be Appreciated by the Tired Farm Housewife.

Dig a ditch about [illegible] inches wide and as long [illegible] with slight incline. Take one part cement and two parts sand, add water, and use as soon as mixed. Line bottom [illegible] thick. Take a two or three inch piece of pipe two feet long, or a



CHEAP KITCHEN DRAIN.

straight stick, and press in cement, then remove and let groove harden. After bottom is finished, take one [illegible] of cement to six parts of sand, replace the pipe [illegible] and [illegible] two or three inches thick over top. It takes about five minutes for cement to set, so that piece of pipe may be moved along groove until drain is finished. When top hardens, fill ditch with dirt, and drain is ready for use.—Albert Fowler, in Epitomist.

One of the Horrors.

The terrors of the war in the far east have not yet been all enumerated, says the Washington Star. It is invading our current vocabulary, even as the Boer war injected many new words into the language of the day. The latest importation is now displayed to [illegible] the [illegible] of the harbor of New York by the "Brooklyn Vladivostoked." It is supposed to be the very [illegible] of linguai style.

[illegible] Believed Him.

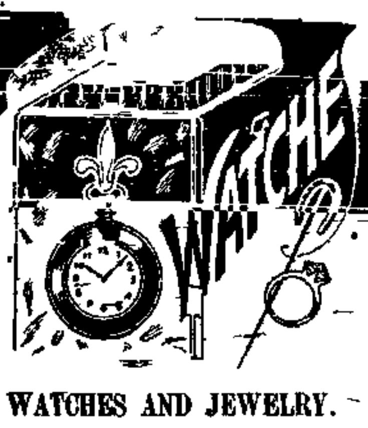
A burglar captured in Chicago claimed to be a New York detective. There is naturally quite a difference of opinion, [illegible] the Chicago Daily News, as to which [illegible]

We fill any Prescription, written by any Physician, accurately.
HYER & HOWD, Pharmacists.

Finest American and Imported Perfumes.

We [illegible] Perfumes, Toilet Waters, [illegible] Soaps and [illegible] Articles of all kinds. Do not make a [illegible] store for them. Among those who ought to know, this store [illegible] quarters for these goods.

We fill any Prescription, written by any Physician, accurately.
HYER & HOWD, Pharmacists.



WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

To please all tastes we keep [illegible] Jewelry, Clocks [illegible]

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES

[illegible] the condition of the purse, something [illegible] be purchased. Come in and see our selection.

P. R. FULLWOOD.

A Little Talk About Brushes.

IF you want a good Hair Brush, look first to the bristles. If they are clean, with a glossy look, springy, standing straight, none of them bent over, with from nine to ten rows, set close together, you will see a good brush, providing it has a solid wood back. Not a so called solid back where the bristles are cemented in or an extra piece glued on the back, which comes off if you put it in water to clean it.

All the best Tooth and Hair Brushes are made in France by hand. The back of the brush is drilled lengthwise and a wire run in which is pulled out through the holes the bristles set in. The bristles are then folded around the wire and the wire drawn back. These bristles can never come out, and a brush made in this way of good bristles will last from ten to fifteen years.

We do not import our own brushes, [illegible] port for four [illegible] gists, and we got them at [illegible] cost in this country, and buy them as cheap as the largest druggist in New York or Boston. We have these Hair Brushes to sell from 50c. to $3 00 We can give you a better brush for your money than you can get elsewhere.

Tooth Brushes are made in the same way. Japan sends us thousands of dollars worth of Tooth Brushes every year, but most of them are the cheaper grades. The best grades come from France. We have the best 25c. Tooth Brush ever sold at that price. It is the D. M. A. We [illegible] you can [illegible] your money. [illegible] cheap a brush we can sell, but how [illegible]

BLATCHLEY & CAMPBELL, Druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Pure Paint ask for Lawrence at Gifford & Raish.

Once used, always used — Lawrence Paints. Sold by Gifford & Raish.

Champion Wagon, good repair, for sale. Only $20. Geo M [illegible]

Lawrence Paints, Lead, Zinc and Pure Linseed Oil at Gifford & Raish's

Anybody can make paint—Lawrence makes the best—ask Gifford & Raish

Armour's Fertilizers are the best Sold by Gifford & Raish Give them a trial and you [illegible] 21-4t.

Every gallon of Lawrence Paint is tested before it leaves the factory Ask for card of information at Gifford & Raish's

Fifty engraved cards and plate for $1 00, at this office, 100 for $1 50 Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationery

LeRoy Plows give the best satisfaction—Forty sold in this section last year. Gifford & Raish

[illegible]

Timber Wanted — A quantity of black ash and other timber Address No. 25, Gazette office, Wellsboro, Pa — April 28-3t.

Notice.—I have secured the agency for the Foster Steel Stanchions. They can be seen at the county farm barn in practical operation Almon Wetmore.

We have it—a paint that's good for your house Pure Oil, Pure Pigment—made to wear—Lawrence Paint. See color card at Gifford & Raish's warerooms.

A new lot of Farm Wagons, Buggies and Surreys just received at Gifford & Raish's warerooms, corner of Pearl and Crafton streets Call and see them and get prices —April 21-4t

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!—The great sale of new Wall Paper, Paint, Wall Moldings and Window Shades is now on We will save you money on them

F. B. Wetmore,
Near Depot

Have just received the largest stock of piece goods for Men's Suitings and Trousers ever brought into Tioga county All the latest novelties for spring and summer F. F. Bu[illegible]
Merchant Tailor

New Gilt Paper 10 cents per double [illegible] 8 cents best White Paint 25 cents a quart being paid [illegible] Paint any color 30 cents a quart

F. B. Wetmore,
Near Depot

Public Sale.—Next Wednesday, May 18th, John C. Wagner will sell at public [illegible] Hartsfield, in Liberty [illegible] horses, three cows, [illegible] yearlings and other live stock, farm machinery and [illegible] wagons, buggy and cutter, hay [illegible] and a lot of household [illegible] Sale begins promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

Reduction in Prices [illegible] 80 cents from April prices. Following [illegible] 2,000 pounds of anthracite coal [illegible] In effect May 1st

[illegible]	$4 20
Nut, Stove, Egg	5 70
[illegible]	5 40

[illegible] during May only.
[illegible] 28-4t. Geo. M. Spalding

Special Rates to St. Louis. [illegible] will be sold at Wellsboro by the New York Central, account of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at the following rates: 15 day at $22 75, 60 day at $27.70 [illegible] season $33 20 Tickets on sale [illegible] 1st. H. J. Eaton, ticket agent, will furnish full information as to [illegible] train service.

The concert given at Seminary [illegible] by the Students' Concert Company of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music was a charming entertainment. The selections were all in admirable taste and exquisitely rendered The beautiful enunciation interpretation and expression of the contralto, the excellent quality of tone of the soprano, the strong, clean touch of the violinist, all show the ability and thorough training of these ladies —*Gordonsville (Ga) Gazette* At the Auditorium to-morrow evening, under the auspices of Wellsborough's Military Band.

The Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert Company, which appears at the [illegible] under the auspices of Wellsborough's Military Band is now recognized as one of the strongest and most popular concert companies before the public This is the fifth year since the organization of this [illegible] It has been received everywhere with marked favor. Being connected with one of the most prominent schools of music in the country, the instruction and preparation of its members has been the best And certain it [illegible] the natural talent of each member and the artistic finish of this company are far above that of the average concert company now before the public

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 12 1904

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales—Edward B Dorsett, Sheriff
Tax-Payers' Appeal Borough of Wellsboro

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Concert to-morrow evening

—The base ball germs are germinating.

—Memorial day this year occurs on Monday

[illegible] winter passed to summer

—There was a heavy white frost on Tuesday morning

—Mrs. R C Kelts is visiting at her old home at Gaines

—Hon A B. Hitchcock, of Knoxville, was in town Tuesday

[illegible] Mrs Hugh Young are visiting friends at [illegible]

—Mrs S O Putnam is visiting relatives at Penn Yan, N Y.

—The ladies' physical culture class closed its course last week.

—Mrs E E. Hyer has been [illegible] relatives in Binghamton, N Y

—Both hotels in the First ward are being improved with new paint

—Miss Mary Mastin is visiting friends and relatives in New York State.

—Mrs Frank Baker is visiting at the home of her parents in Corning

—Rev. John O'Toole will deliver the Memorial day address at Elkland

—Judges Mitchell and Niles are both able to be out daily in wheel chairs

—Superintendent W R. Longstreet, of Mansfield, was in town last evening

—A new cement walk has been laid in front of the law office of Sherwood & Owlett

—Miss Mary Graves, of Elmira is a guest at the home of her brother, F W Graves

—Mr and Mrs T H Malloy, of Jersey Shore, have become residents of this borough

—Miss Etta Margraff has gone to New York city to spend the summer with relatives

—N J Brundage, of Elmira, formerly of this borough, had business in town yesterday

—Frank Hastings, of Altoona, spent several days in town with relatives the past week.

—Dr Edith L. Flower, of [illegible]field, was the guest of Dr Charlotte E Mastin on Monday

—Mrs [illegible] Ferguson and son James of Jersey Shore are visiting friends in town

—Philip Finkelstein of Addison was the guest of his brother L B Finkelstein on Tu[illegible]y

—Mrs [illegible] is certainly doing her share toward making us forget the rigors of the winter just passed.

[illegible] were accompanied to Blossburg by many young lady admirers

[illegible] winter has left lawns in [illegible] of grass have [illegible]

[illegible] for Lestershire, N Y, where she will attend a Bible school.

—Mrs Mary Comosh, of Corning, is visiting at the home of her [illegible] Mrs William Sheidweiler.

—L. W Hart, one of the hustling [illegible] the county seat on Tuesday.

Memorial day will be observed in the usual manner. Major George W. Merrick will deliver the address

—Lovers of good music, both vocal and instrumental, should not fail to attend the concert to morrow evening

—John L. Bacon, of Elmira, succeeds Arthur L Bailey as bookkeeper at the [illegible] Trust Company

—Dr F H Rose left on Tuesday for a week's visit with his daughter, Mrs Harry W. Bailey, at Patton, [illegible] county.

—Mrs Frank S Dunkle spent Sunday in Jersey Shore, being called there by the serious illness of her nephew, Mack [illegible]

—Rev. William Manning, of Philadelphia was the guest of his nieces, Mrs H L. Davis and Mrs W. W Tate over Sunday

—Many of the sidewalks about town are sadly in need of repairs. In fact, some of them are in a very rotten and unsafe condition.

—Mr and Mrs. H M. Wolf returned home on Monday morning after spending [illegible] ton and Waterville

—Mr and Mrs Frank Andrews, of Coudersport, have been the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Dennis several days the past week

—James Bryden, of this borough, has resigned his position with the Bell Telephone Company at Corning to become a fireman on the Central.

—The first open air band concert of the season last Friday evening delighted a large crowd which generously applauded each and every selection.

—A R Spicer, of Hoytville, will move [illegible] here next month and will occupy his residence on Central avenue, which he recently purchased of Mrs Sarah Spalding

—George F Green, of Tioga, was brought here last Thursday and lodged in jail because he failed to contribute to his wife's support, in compliance with an order by the Court

—On Saturday morning a son was born to Rev and Mrs Elmer E Jones, of Scottsburg, N Y, who are visiting at the home of Mrs Jones' parents, Mr and Mrs Edwin Matson

—Hon H B Packer, of this borough and F E Zimmer, of Mansfield, have been selected by Superintendent N C Schaeffer as trustees of the State Normal School at Mansfield

—Mrs. Ralph E Gamble and her little daughter, who recently returned from Porto Rico, are guests of Miss May M Miller Mrs Gamble is accompanied by her mother, Mrs Elias Horton, of Mansfield

On Tuesday Joseph Gmeiner, of [illegible], began his duties as conductor on the "bob-tail train succeeding P J [illegible], resigned Mr Fleming will visit relatives in New York for a couple of weeks and later will take charge of a work train near Himrods, N Y

[illegible] pearance last Saturday with a handsome new wagon built especially for the business by the Wellsboro Carriage Company. The horses were also decked with bright new harnesses and the entire outfit presented a very attractive appearance.

—Mr and Mrs W T Piper mourn the death of their infant daughter aged 11 months, which occurred yesterday afternoon after a short illness They have the sympathy of their many friends The funeral will be held from the house to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Beginning Tuesday morning the first train from the north, at 7.25 a. m., commenced running through to Wellsboro without change at the Junction as formerly. Both evening trains, at 7 and 8 55 also run through without change The "bob-tail" [illegible] and 12 20 trains as usual

—According to advices from York county, where the finest berries are grown, strawberries will be [illegible] and [illegible] this [illegible] Growers say there will be [illegible] until well in to July and the [illegible] will be of the [illegible] quality. [illegible] market for 16 cents a basket

—Last Thursday when the corner stone of the Methodist church was removed the documents in the metal box were found in a bad condition, only a portion of them being legible Some currency and [illegible] which were placed in the box when the corner-stone was laid were [illegible]

[illegible] Nelson A Miles Admiral W S Schley [illegible] A [illegible] Governor Pennypacker and Mayor [illegible]

[illegible] of New York, were invited by the Tioga County [illegible] Committee to attend the [illegible] this borough next month All have declined except Mr Grow

—O. P. Babcock, Jr, a former student of the Wellsboro High School, spent [illegible] ter and Recorder Babcock [illegible] returned a few days ago from the Philippines, where he served over three years as a cavalryman with Uncle Sam's volunteers. He was mustered out at San Francisco and has no desire to reenlist

—Mr and Mrs J H Harmon were given a pleasant surprise last Wednesday evening when about 50 of their neighbors and friends assembled at their home on East avenue The occasion was [illegible] wedding anniversary of Mr and Mrs Harmon A musical programme was rendered by Misses Virginia [illegible] and Winifred Houghton [illegible] McClintock followed by serv[illegible]

—On Monday evening a very pleasant [illegible] visit, in the form of a surprise party, was tendered Miss Gertrude Unger at her home by the following young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs Peter Fischler Misses Florence, Marion and Bertha [illegible] and Josie Mackey, An[illegible] Darif, Anna Kerwin, Carrie [illegible] Nina Keeney Miss Unger will leave on Saturday morning for New York [illegible] several days with her brother, Dr. Samuel Unger She will join her sister, Mrs Blumenthal, in that city and on the 25th they will leave for the latter's home in San Francisco, where she expects to remain some time

—The Class of 1904 of the Wellsboro High School numbers 20, as follows Ethel Katharine Bailey, Amy C Ber[illegible] Alfred W Bodine, Ernest Tam[illegible] [illegible] Cooper, Mary S. Crum, [illegible] Glenn Crichton, [illegible] R. [illegible] Ethel B. Hallock, [illegible] M. Hutch[illegible] [illegible] Sadie L. [illegible] Keeney [illegible] P. [illegible] The invitations for the Commencement exercises, to be held at the Auditorium on Friday evening, May 27th, will be sent out next week.

More Talk of Paving Main Street.

All the members of the Council except Mr Spencer were present at the regular meeting on Monday evening Bills to the amount of $187 54, mostly for street labor, were paid

The question of paving Main street being brought up a letter was read from W I Lewis, of Coudersport giving the figures of the cost of paving in that borough and from these had been figured the cost of paving Main street the width of about 76 feet from curb to curb According to this estimate it would cost about $3 per square yard to pave Main street with vitrified brick from Charles to Queen street, or a total of about $35,000

An informal discussion on the paving question followed, but no definite action was taken Among other suggestions it was thought advisable, in case the paving of Main street was considered seriously, to reduce the width of the street between curbs to about 60 feet and use the extra 8 feet on each side of the street for wider sidewalks or for other uses at the discretion of the property owners

Hall Still Hopeful.

Last Friday evening Sheriff Dorsett left with John M. Hall, of Rutland, for the Eastern Penitentiary, where he will serve two years and three months for forgery Between trains at Williamsport a *Sun* reporter had a brief interview with Mr Hall The reporter in describing the prisoner said He has gray whiskers, quite long, but his hair is not far from black, sprinkled with gray He has a bright eye and a hearty rugged appearance which augurs well for his serving out his term and spending his last years in freedom

In response to questions he said "Oh, I'm just going down there and turn around and come back. You see, I've served five months of my twenty seven months term and the four or five months off for good behavior will cut it down some more We are going [illegible] the Pardon Board now—that's the only thing that we can do The only trouble with these people is that they want to get out of paying that note They didn't have any evidence to convict me on."

The Minstrels at Blossburg.

The Twentieth Century Minstrels, numbering about 40 went to Blossburg by wagon on Tuesday and gave a performance in the evening The band of [illegible] the parade, [illegible] comment along the line of march The minstrels wore long linen coats and high hats, some [illegible] with red and others with yellow [illegible] ried canes.

In the evening the boys were greeted with a full house and they gave a good performance which appeared to please the large audience as evidenced by the generous applause Some parts of the programme were presented with even better effect and worked smoother than when given here The receipts were about $125 The minstrels speak very highly of the treatment extended them during their stay in Blossburg

"Heated Conjugal Argument."

Because the Coudersport [illegible] meddled in the marital affairs of one James C Morton formerly of Wellsboro Mr Morton says he will commence proceedings to get redress for his injured feelings The Wellsboro Gazette [illegible] the original story and now both papers print affidavits galore from both Mr and Mrs M[illegible]n *Republican Advocate*

[illegible] lected [illegible] state that the [illegible] also [illegible] the original story in its issue of March 30th, with the caption Heated Conjugal Argument"

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

—The number of students at the Mansfield Normal [illegible]

—John Marvin, of Utah, is visiting relatives [illegible] former [illegible] ton.

—Over $18,000 has been expended [illegible] at the Manhattan [illegible]

—Col R T Wood, of Elkland, will deliver the address at Galeton on Memorial day.

—Mr and Mrs Charles F. Lutes, of Covington have gone to Kansas on a pleasure trip

—J S Plank, formerly of Westfield, is one of the Jefferson Guards at the St Louis Exposition.

—They have already discovered the [illegible] hen and are now trying to evolve a crowless rooster.

[illegible] Cole, of [illegible] been [illegible] from $18 to $34 a month.

—Rev J Colclough, of Mountain Top, Pa, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Nelson

—Seventy six postoffices in Bradford county were discontinued last week by the installation of rural free delivery

—Fruit growers look forward to a profitable season The buds of vine and tree are putting forth apparently uninjured

—A few days ago while Jesse Rexford, of Gaines, was leading a colt the animal shied and threw Mr. Rexford, breaking his arm

—Dr A L Feltwell, of Altoona a former resident of Little Marsh, is holding a series of union revival meetings at Galeton

—Another wrestling bout was pulled [illegible] night between Coral Payne, of Addison, and Max Reas, of Newark, N J, for a purse of $50,

—John Love and Paul Kirch, two Covington lads, aged 10 and 12 years respectively, left their homes a few days ago and have not been heard from since

—Mansfield Normal teachers and students left Elmira yesterday morning by special coach on their annual excursion of several days in Washington, D C

—Lynn, the only child of Mr and Mrs George Holiday, of Crooked Creek died [illegible] Wednesday The funeral was held on Friday afternoon from the Free Baptist church.

—A vacant dwelling house at Niles Valley owned by John Fletcher was destroyed by fire one night last week. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary

—The Central's tracks at Canada run near Marsh Creek, are to be lowered about six feet, to avoid the heavy grade at this point The course of the run is also to be changed

—William Bouris of Galeton, who had been employed as foreman in the tannery at that place since it first commenced operations died last Thursday evening, of apoplexy

—Attention is called to the article on the sixth page regarding William B Wilson of Blossburg, Secretary of the United Mine Workers, who has gained some notoriety as a verse writer

—John C Wagner of Hartsfield Liberty township has sold his farm to Albert Norman Mr Wagner will leave in a few days for Liberty N Y, where he will engage in the livery business

—The Alliance Military Band, of Corning, has been engaged to accompany Crary Hose of Westfield to Towanda in August and participate in the annual parade of the Volunteer Five County Firemen

—John Whitman, a farmer residing at Canton, has a freak calf which was born one day last week The calf has seven legs five rear and two front Otherwise it is perfectly natural It seems to be living in perfect ease and may continue to live

—A correspondent says that the new bank which is being organized at Galeton seems to have stirred up some hard feelings among some of our citizens who look at the matter in many different lights The town seems to be quite evenly divided on the matter

—Mrs William Drew of Charleston died last week Tuesday aged 62 years She had been an invalid for 19 years being afflicted with a tumor She is survived by her husband and eight children Funeral services were held on Friday morning from the Young church

—Master Lawrence McInroy the 14 year old son of Station Agent McInroy at Middlebury is said to be the youngest operator on the line of the Central He has become very proficient in manipulating the electric keys and as a [illegible] many older operators.

—Last Thursday a conference was held by the promoters of the Pittsburg [illegible] & Eastern railroad, at Canton to secure an understanding on the terms to be made with Stratton & Sundstrom, the New York contractors who will bid on the construction of the road between Binghamton and Ansonia

—A barn and two sheds at Elkland, known as the Pattison barns, were totally destroyed and another barn badly damaged by fire last Saturday night A lot of farm machinery including two mowers, two harvesters one hay tedder, one hay rake and one harrow were also burned together with a quantity of hay The buildings were insured The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The plant of the Bastow Glass Company, manufacturers of decorated glass tableware at Coudersport was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday night The plant formerly manufactured glass tile, but at present was run by a stock company who made decorated glass tableware The loss is placed at about $50,000 The fire throws about 100 people out of employment

—Victor Borden, of Westfield, a well known ball player, had his leg broken during a game at Hornellsville last Friday [illegible] ville high school [illegible] He was attempting to steal third base when [illegible] Borden too [illegible] the spike of his shoe caught in the sod and his leg was doubled under. The bone protruded [illegible] an ugly looking wound.

—A young teacher asks, "If I tell the board a month before hand that I shall resign, have they any right to force me to stay and finish the school?" Invert the question and it is answered, "If the board tells the teacher a month before hand that they will not want her services, has the teacher a right to finish the contract or force the board to pay for the time?" A contract is as binding [illegible] parties

—It is stated that before [illegible] Vanderbilt died he said to a friend [illegible] "I don't see what [illegible] spend it, in fact never saw it. I dress no better than my private secretary, and cannot eat as much as my coachman I live in a big servant's boarding house, am bothered to death by beggars, have dyspepsia, cannot drink champagne, and most of my money is in the hands of others, who use it mostly for their own benefit."

—The Millerton *Advocate* says "Some of our exchanges do this village rank injustice [illegible] last week's outrage as a Millerton brute in human form The wretch never lived here and was a total stranger to our citizens That he was not lynched to the queen's taste is due to the fact that the particulars of the deed were not generally known until after his departure on the morning train, jailward bound, in charge of Constable Sedinger, who was mindful of the danger and took all necessary precautions.

Teachers' Examinations

The annual teachers examinations will be held by Superintendent W R Longstreet as follows

Millerton—Thursday, May 12
Knoxville—Saturday, May 14
Lawrenceville—Tuesday May 17
Elkland—Wednesday, May 18
Gaines—Thursday, May 19
Morris—Tuesday, May 24
Liberty—Thursday, May 26
Ogdensburg—Friday May 27
Tioga—Tuesday, May 31
Blossburg—Wednesday and Thursday June 1 and 2.
Westfield—Friday and Saturday June 3 and 4
Wellsboro—Wednesday and Thursday, June 8 and 9
Mansfield—Friday and Saturday, June 10 and 11

Examinations begin promptly at 8 30 a m

Contract Will Be Let.

The Binghamton *Herald* says "On Tuesday, May 17, a joint meeting of the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern and the Binghamton and Southern railroads will be held in this city for the purpose of effecting the consolidation of the two roads It is expected that at this meeting or prior to it the contract will be awarded for the construction of the entire line from this city to the southern terminal at Ansonia, Pa It is understood that Contractor Charles Sundstrom, of Stratton & Sundstrom, the great New York contracting firm interested in the project, will attend the meeting and present his plans and terms for the building of the road

More Good Roads

The Mansfield *Advertiser* says "Besides the three and one fourth miles of good road to be built in Richmond and Covington townships this summer it is altogether probable that stretches of good road will be built in Middlebury and Charleston the latter from the foot of Shumway hill to the Wellsboro borough line The spirit of fairness shown by the Commissioners in deciding where the new roads shall be built is highly commendable and thoroughly appreciated by the people"

After a tour of six months compassing nearly every State in the union and receiving criticisms from newspapers and critics in every town the Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert Company has sustained its reputation as one of the finest and most capable musical organizations of the country The company will give a concert at the Auditorium to morrow evening under the auspices of Wellsborough's Military Band

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W Grove's signature is on each box 25c.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
[illegible] THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

[illegible]

By a new arrangement with the *Tribune Farmer* we can send the Gazette and that well known farmers journal for a year to any subscriber, new or old who pays in advance for $1 50. This as will be seen, is practically giving the *Tribune* free to our Gazette subscribers whose subscriptions are paid up to date

The *Tribune* aims to be and probably is, all things considered the best agricultural paper published in our country, which takes every line of farming work and activity for its field It is a [illegible] subscribers once a week

Memorial Day Excursion to Watkins Glen.

On Memorial day Monday, May 30th the New York Central will sell excursion tickets to Watkins Glen and return from Jersey Shore Ulysses, and all intermediate stations at the usual low rates Jersey Shore $1 75 Wellsboro $1 10 Ulysses $1 30 and proportionate rates from other points Passengers have four hours in which to visit the Glen and adjacent points of interest Free pavilion at the Glen for use of excursionists Refreshments of all kinds may be obtained at the station restaurant Consult excursion dodgers or apply to ticket agents for rates and time of train at all points

MARRIED

YOUMANS—MATHERN—At Addison N Y, May 1, 1904 Mr Archie Youmans and Miss Maggie Mathern both of Gaines, Pa.

MANEVAL—MORRIS—At the home of the bride's parents Liberty, Pa April 28, 1904 by Rev D E McClain Mr Emerson Maneval and Miss Sadie Morris both of Liberty

For Sale.

AT THE FARM OF THE ROUND BARN Stokesdale
Durham service Bulls
Rose comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, 75 cents for 15
Pine Shingles at reasonable price.
A B CARPENTER.
Wellsboro Pa R F D No 4
April 14 1904 tf

Tax Payers' Appeal.

THE BURGESS and COUNCIL of WELLSBORO will hold a meeting in the Council room in the Borough Building at Wellsboro Pa. on FRIDAY JUNE 3 1904 at 7 30 o clock p m, for the purpose of considering propositions for abatements and corrections of taxes as levied for the year 1904 after which no applications for abatements or corrections will be received

ALFRED J SHATTUCK,
Borough Clerk
Wellsboro Pa May 12 1904 4t.

NOTICE —Notice is hereby given that the final account of Wilm [illegible] G Bumphrey Guardian of JOHN W STRONG of Elkland has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county and that the same will be presented in said Court for confirmation nisi on MONDAY MAY 30 1904, at 2 o clock p m and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY JUNE 6 1904 at 2 o clock p m unless cause can be shown why said account should not be confirmed

FRANCIS M SHEFFER.
Wellsboro, May 5, 1904 4t Prothonotary

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first account of Lewis Darling Trustee of the corporation known as the LAWRENCEVILLE CO-OPERATIVE CANNING COMPANY, of Lawrenceville Pa. has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga [illegible] in said Court [illegible] DAY MAY 30 1904 at 2 [illegible] will be finally confirmed on MONDAY [illegible] 6 1904 at 2 o'clock p m unless cause be shown why said account should not be confirmed

FRANCIS M SHEFFER.
Wellsboro May 5 1904 4t Prothonotary

World's Fair Money Orders

Those contemplating a visit to the St. Louis Exposition will find DRAFTS ON SALE by the

TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY,

payable without identification the safest and handiest way possible to carry their funds

FOR SALE IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WELLSBORO, PA.

W. D. VAN HORN, President. W. W. MILLER, Vice-Pres't and Cash'r.

CAPITAL,	$125,000
SURPLUS,	250,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	7,500

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
BANKING BY MAIL.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Proprietor

DESTROYED THEIR FLEET.

An unofficial Japanese dispatch [illegible] Arthur, have destroyed their [illegible] paratory to evacuating the [illegible].

In corroboration of this report, Admiral Togo sends word that [illegible] plosions have been heard coming from the vicinity of Port Arthur.

LABOR on the Panama canal is said to be paid about 50 cents a day, and to be [illegible] to West India negroes. About 700 men are now employed, but shortly there will be several thousands more put to work.

A WONDERFUL regard for the Bible was recently revealed by a Chicago attorney. He was defending a women charged with shoplifting and plead the biblical law in extenuation, maintaining that the woman was obliged to obey her husband when he directed her to help secrete stolen goods.

A NOVEL feature of the Democratic convention at St. Louis will be the installing of telephones in various parts of the auditorium, one for each State delegation, making communication between the delegations and the platform free from interruption by applause or cheers. The tickets for the convention will not exceed 9,500. Of these 750 will be reserved for the press.

THE question of adopting voting machines for Pennsylvania will come before the next Legislature and the matter is likely to arouse considerable interest. The first cost will be enormous. Based on the number of districts in the State at the November election of 1902, it would cost $2,823,500 to install voting machines in Pennsylvania. To provide voting machines in Tioga county it would cost $23,000.

A CONTEMPORARY, that has evidently given the matter careful investigation, outlines the income of John D. Rockafeller, the Standard oil trust magnate, by periods in this manner: "Every second his coffers are replenished to the tune of $2.00. Every minute $120. Every hour $7,200. Every day $172,800. Every week $1,209,600, and every year $65,000,000.—Yet in view of this modest income there are those who have the audacity to say that Rockafeller does not get his money honestly!" Life may be still worth living. Congress has adjourned and spring has arrived.

IN answer to the reports published as to his attitude and that of the Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Louis convention attributing his support to Parker, Cleveland and other possibilities, Col. J. M. Guffey, National Committeeman, has authorized the following statement: "Pennsylvania's delegates, uninstructed and governed by the unit rule, will go to the St. Louis convention to do that which in their wisdom seems for the best for the party and the country. Pennsylvania has no selfish ends to serve but is absolutely free to join her sister States in the selection of standard bearers who can accomplish the one great object, the success of the Democratic party in the nation and to this end its delegation will harmoniously act."

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. STONE, speaking before a Grand Army Post in Pittsburg Saturday night, said of Andrew Carnegie's hero fund: "I consider this newly established Carnegie Hero Fund the most ridiculous, foolish and inane organization of the present day. If the same spirit now prevails that was shown by Americans during the civil war, that insignificant fund of $5,000,000 won't last a week. True heroes need no official endorsement other than the friendship of their comrades and fellow-men. What would the boys of '61 and '65 have thought of a hero fund in those perilous days? Heroes who are heroes become so for love and devotion to their country and their fellow-men and would shun public charity for their deeds."

THERE is no doubt that the tariff question in its various phases will be prominent in the platforms of both parties and in the fall campaign. The Republicans will explain, "We stand pat! But when we think the tariff needs revision, we'll revise it." The Democrats will retort that a party which has maintained an unjust law is not a party to be trusted to amend it in the interest of justice. Senator Aldrich, the Senate leader of finance, was greatly annoyed by Charles M. Schwab's letter demonstrating that steel rails sold to Americans for $28 a ton were, under the tariff, delivered in England for $19 a ton, a clear robbery of the American consumer of fifty per cent. Aldrich fumed, perspired, quibbled, and even denied but made no effort whatever to disprove the assertion. This revelation will enter into the campaign as well as the potency of the tariff as a trust breeder.

Several Antrim boys were arrested one day last week for disturbing a lecture in the town hall the previous night and were fined $5 each and costs. The authorities are making an effort to break [illegible] of hoodlums in that place [illegible]

LEASING MUCH LAND.

Standard Oil Company Will Test Vicinity of Dagget Hollow in Jackson.

Over 2,000 acres of land have been leased in and about Dagget Hollow in [illegible] township by parties of the Standard Oil Company. The lease reads [illegible] first well [illegible] and the owners of [illegible] in and around that place are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the [illegible].

The leases issued disclosed the fact that the Standard Oil Company is back of the deal and that the money which is being used for the leasing of land is furnished by that company.

John T. Kilman, an experienced oil operator, says that the prospects for [illegible] oil in the section leased are very encouraging. He says that all oil fields have a general direction of northeast and southwest and that they [illegible] [illegible] through [illegible] and those in Western [illegible] nia.

Mr. Kilman stated that if oil is found in the section leased no doubt it will be as good a field as the Allegany fields have proved to be. The average life of a field is fifteen years, but the Allegany fields have been the best in the history of this country. Oil was struck there in 1880 and the wells are still producing oil. The [illegible] field as regards area and the section in which the company expects to drill is directly in this belt, so the prospects for one of the greatest [illegible] in the world is centered on the [illegible] of the project now being carried on.

Following are the names of some of the land owners in Dagget Hollow, [illegible] Corners, Millerton and vicinity: [illegible] Sheive, F. A. Thorp, Mrs. Robert [illegible] ander, J. B. Miller, W. H. Miller, J. W. Miller, William Curren, Ira Dagget, Willis Belknap, Justin Belknap, [illegible] Everett, F. A. Spencer, J. J. Spencer, W. H. Smith, W. N. Smith, Nathaniel Wilson, Walter Messing, Henry Updike, George W. Sheive, Clinton Baker, Lyman Ayers, W. H. Harris, Frank Hall, J. W. Brewer, A. J. Corwin, A. B. Dewitt, Frank Sheive, J. B. Sedinger, H. Garrison, John Carley and George Payne.

RURAL CARRIERS' SALARY.

Congress Has Fixed Yearly Compensation at $720.

A Washington dispatch says that a great uncertainty seems to prevail in the minds of the rural free delivery letter carriers throughout the country regarding recent legislation by Congress. As finally agreed upon by the conferees of the two Houses and as approved by the President, the postoffice appropriation bill, which will go into effect on July 1st next, contains this provision [illegible] the rural service:

On and after July 1st, 1904, letter carriers of the rural free delivery service shall receive a salary not exceeding $720 a year, and no other or further allowance or salary shall be made to said carriers; and on and after said date said carriers shall not solicit business, receive orders of any kind for any person, firm or corporation, and shall not, during their hours of employment, carry any merchandise for hire; provided, that said carriers may carry merchandise for hire for and upon the [illegible] upon their respective routes whenever the same shall not interfere with the proper discharge of their duties, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, under whose jurisdiction the rural free delivery service in both city and country is now carried on, explains it was not the intention of Congress, or of the Postoffice Department to prevent or prohibit rural carriers from doing any errands which their patrons may request them to do, and for which they are willing to pay them. The object, he said, was to prohibit them from taking orders for or in any way acting as paid agents or representatives of outside firms doing business through the medium of mail orders or otherwise. They are also prohibited from carring daily newspapers under some of the systems now prevailing in that service, and can only carry them after they have been regularly addressed to the several subscribers and mailed as any other matter is mailed.

Moving Little Marsh Parsonage.

LITTLE MARSH, May 11.—On Monday the work of moving the parsonage was commenced. Owing to the cellar having been built near a bed of quicksand the wall [illegible] is now thought best to move the building back a short distance to avoid further trouble. The moving will necessitate several other changes and improvements.

But few of our citizens have plowed their gardens as yet.

Mrs. Elma Ingerick, of Whitneyville, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ingerick.

Another of our promising young men left on Monday for Athens for a week's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ferris and Mrs. Della Cloos spent last Sunday at the home of M. W. Button in Keeneyville.

Big Deal in Coal Lands.

The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company last week purchased the entire stock and franchises of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company. This deal is one of the largest of the kind ever made in this State. By this purchase the Pennsylvania acquires about 37,000 acres of coal lands. It now controls 117,000 acres in Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and [illegible] counties, estimated to contain 1,000,000,000 tons of coal. A daily output of 25,000 tons is made from forty-four collieries operated. The company [illegible] 1100 coke ovens, with an annual producing capacity of 500,000 tons.

Contract has been made with the New York Central Railroad, by which it extends its Beech Creek line fifty miles to [illegible]

THE LATE EDWIN MATSON, SR.

DEATH OF EDWIN MATSON, SR.

An Aged and Well-Known Resident of Delmar—Sketch of His Life.

Edwin Matson, Sr., who suffered a stroke of paralysis on Friday night, April 29th, survived the shock one week, passing away at his old home on the Pine creek road, near this borough, last Saturday morning. He had been in feeble health for some time owing to his advanced age, having nearly reached his 90th year. He had not been really sick; it was only a breaking down of his rugged constitution. Only a few days prior to being stricken he returned from the Williamsport hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for several weeks.

Edwin Matson was born in Chenango county, N. Y., January 21, 1815, and was a son of Zeba W. and Lydia (Merritt) Matson, natives of Connecticut. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when 18 years of age came to Tioga county and entered the employ of Stowell & Dickinson, who were engaged in the lumber business on Pine creek. Here he remained 13 years, and [illegible] to Wrightsville, York county, where he built and operated sawmills for 15 years. Returning to Delmar township, he located on a farm on the Pine creek road which he had previously purchased. After a few years he went to Northumberland county and again engaged in the lumber business for seven years, and subsequently followed lumbering in Florida for fourteen months. Going to Cleveland, Ohio, he completed an unfinished mill, which he operated for one season, and then returned to his farm in Delmar. [illegible] he erected a sawmill on Marsh creek, which he operated successfully for about 17 years, under the firm name of E. Matson & Son. Mr. Matson also conducted a general store in connection with his mill which did a large business, and at one time he was the owner of one of the largest farms in Delmar.

Mr. Matson was married in 1837 to Mary Eberenz, a daughter of William Eberenz, of Delmar, to which union were born seven children, only three of whom survive: John W. Matson, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Derbyshire, of Marsh Creek, and Edwin Matson, of this borough.

The deceased was an honorable, upright, straightforward business man, and his word was as good as his bond. He had dealings with all classes of laboring men for many years, all of whom had the utmost faith and confidence in him and respected him generally. Mr. Matson was a great reader and was well informed on current and political events. He was a stanch Democrat and a loyal supporter of the party and its principles.

Funeral services were held at the house on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. A. C. Shaw officiating.

Big Timber Deal.

The [illegible] says that Coudersport capitalists have secured control of a 63,000 acre tract of timber "in the land of handsome women, good whiskey, fast horses and quick shooters—Eastern Kentucky. The tract is a virgin forest and is considered one of the greatest pieces of timber in the State. It is composed of poplar, white oak, basswood and chestnut and is located along the Kentucky river. The deal is considered the largest deal ever consummated here. The option on the tract was purchased from C. E. [illegible], of Lexington, Ky., W. H. Rexford, of Galeton, and F. J. Andrews, of this place. The price paid for the tract being $1 25 per acre."

Three Items From Thumpton.

THUMPTON, May 11—C. C. Maynard has returned home from the wilds of Four Mile Run, where he has been engaged in lumbering for the past two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Perley Phelps, who have been cooking in O'Connor's lumber camp on Four Mile Run, have also returned home.

Rev. L. L. Grover is conducting a series of Bible readings in the Baptist church in this place. They are both in[illegible] and instructive.

—Mrs. Frederick S. Miller, of Gaines, died at the Arnot Ogden hospital in Elmira last week Tuesday. The remains were taken to Susquehanna, where the funeral services and interment took place.

A FATAL FALL.

[illegible] of Westfield [illegible]

[illegible] a few days ago [illegible] he had secured employment with the [illegible] Tanning Company. He [illegible] house and last week Monday morning went to sweep it out [illegible] to moving in. He was sweeping down the stairs when by a misstep he fell heavily, striking on his head, cutting [illegible] and rendering him unconscious. He bled profusely and lay at the bottom of the stairs in a pool of blood.

The unfortunate man remained in a semi-unconscious condition all day Monday, Monday night and Tuesday, being unable to summon help. Passers no [illegible] the man lying in the house, but supposed it was a case of drunk.

Tuesday evening some [illegible] an investigation and found Mr. Jones in the condition stated. He was removed to the American House and a physician summoned. An examination showed bruises on top and back of [illegible] deep cut over the left collar bone and both knees were bruised. He recovered sufficiently to relate the particular of the accident, but died from his injuries last Wednesday afternoon. He was 60 years of age.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MORRIS MENTIONS.

Personal and Social Events, [illegible] Improvements and Other Matters.

MORRIS, May 11.—A public dance was held in I. O. O. F. Hall last Thursday evening. A large number were present from out of town and a good time is reported by all.

A birthday surprise party was given Nora Blakely last Friday evening, in honor of her seventeenth birthday. A large number of her young friends were present.

Miss Margaret Rogers left on Saturday for St. Mary's, where she will reside.

O. H. Portz returned on Saturday from Williamsport, where he had [illegible] in the hospital on account of blood poisoning. He is very much [illegible]

John Sutton and Basil O'Brien spent Sunday with the family of John Curtin.

Odell Erickson and sister, Hilda, [illegible] Friday with Miss Anna Carlson.

Mrs. Fred C. Langanns is visiting relatives in Williamsport.

Miss Lida Morgan, of Philadelphia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wilson [illegible]

Charles and Kate Focht, of Wellsboro, spent Sunday with Nora Blakely.

Mrs. B. Merz and Mrs. I. H. Rogers spent Monday with Arnot friends.

Extensive improvements are being made to the residence of E. L. Kingsbury, S. M. Gruver and Dr. Robinson.

Fred Stage is building a new dwelling.

Basil Kingsbury returned on Sunday evening from Williamsport, where he has been in a sanitarium for some time.

John Campbell, of Cross Fork, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Curtin, is greatly improved.

Henry Frutiger and family left [illegible] day for Ulysses, where they will conduct a restaurant.

The select school conducted by Misses Nora Ryan and Kathryn Snyder closed yesterday.

Mrs. G. R. Wheeler and son, Wentworth, returned yesterday from a visit with relatives at Tioga.

DEATH OF HIRAM STEVENS.

One of the Pioneers of the Cowanesque Valley Passes Away.

OSCEOLA, [illegible] one of the pioneers of the Cowanesque valley, died at his home in this place last evening, after eight weeks attack of gangrene.

Mr. Stevens was born in [illegible] January 16, 1825. He was the son of Martin and Hannah Tubbs Stevens. On February 2, 1841, he was united in marriage to Charlotte Crandall, of Erwin Center, N. Y.

By trade Mr. Stevens was a [illegible] and joiner. Very many of the old buildings in the vicinity of Osceola were built by him, and he worked at his trade more or less until four or five years ago.

Mr. Stevens is survived by [illegible] and four children: Chester, of Osceola; Mrs. Carrie Case, of Knoxville; Eugene, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Jennie Langdon, of Binghamton, N. Y. The deceased was a very genial, kind and considerate gentleman and leaves a host of friends who mourn his loss.

Training Tioga Horses.

Landlord R. D. Urell, of the Brooklyn hotel at Tioga, has sent a string of his fast horses to Elmira, where they will be worked out on the Maple Avenue track until some time in June, when they will be taken by stages in the racing circuit to [illegible]. The *Argus* says:

The names of the best of the bunch are "Warwick Girl," (black horse,) "Navajo," "Silver Heels" and "Tom Moore," and they are the best bred and most promising quartette in these parts. They will be handled by Bob Walker, of Wellsboro, a trainer and driver of much experience; Jim Curtis, also a man of experience, gained in "playing the circuit" for many years, who hails from California, and Arthur Crawford, a New York city groom. And Walter Urell will act as general superintendent of the outfit and, of course, settle the bills.

Divorce Action Started.

A Supreme Court action for absolute divorce has been filed in the County Clerk's office by Eva Benson vs. Benjamin Benson, of Rising [illegible] county Pa. The couple was married February 17, 1899, and the plaintiff [illegible] the defendant has been living with a woman in Tioga county for the past two years, who has been known as [illegible] Benjamin Brown.—*Elmira* [illegible]

To St. Louis and Return for $17.00 on May 24th.

The New York Central will run its first Coach Excursion to the World's Fair, from Fall Brook district, Pennsylvania division, on Tuesday, May 24th, leaving on train No. 6. The round trip rate will be $17.00 from Williamsport, Ulysses, Penn Yan and all intermediate stations, and tickets will be good to return leaving St. Louis on or before Thursday, June 2d. There will be through coaches from Lyons to St. Louis on No. 11, the South-western limited, arriving at St. Louis at 6:45 p. m., May 25th. The route is New York Central to Buffalo, Lake Shore to Cleveland, Big Four to St. Louis. Stop-over within limit of ticket will be allowed at Niagara Falls on return trip, if desired, providing ticket is deposited with ticket agent at that point.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1904, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

All the undivided forty-three eightieths (43-80) moiety of the said defendant of, in and to all the following described lots or pieces of land, lying and being in the township of Ward, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, and being parts of warrants Nos. 5251, 5252, 5244, 5265, 5238, 5239, which were warranted and surveyed in the name of George Mead, and are more particularly described in map of said lands appearing in the [illegible] of maps in the Recorder's office of Tioga county, to-wit:

1. Lot No. 123, containing 115 acres and 76 perches.
2. Also—Lot No. 124, containing about 150 acres.
3. Also—Lot No. 111, containing 117 acres and 25 perches.
4. Also—Lot No. 103, containing 100 acres and 13 perches.
5. Also—Lot No. 92, containing 121 acres and 144 perches.
6. Also—Lot No. 93, containing 106 acres.
7. Also—Lot No. 94, containing 116 acres and 130 perches.
8. Also—Lot No. 95, containing 122 acres and [illegible] perches.
9. Also—Lot No. 96, containing 109 acres and 42 perches.
10. Also—Lot No. 118, containing 108 acres and 95 perches.
11. Also—Lot No. 98, containing 110 acres and [illegible] perches.
12. Also—Lot No. 99, containing 110 acres and 130 perches.
13. Also—Lot No. 100, containing 110 acres and 130 perches.
14. Also—Lot No. 101, containing 110 acres [illegible]
15. Also—Lot No. 127, containing 84¼ acres.
16. Also—Lot No. 82, containing 104 acres and 120 perches.
17. Also—Lot No. 83, containing 104 acres and 120 perches.
18. Also—Lot No. 84, containing 104 acres and 130 perches.
19. Also—Lot No. 85, containing 105 acres [illegible]
20. Also—Lot No. 86, containing 81 acres and 120 perches.
21. Also—Lot No. 117, containing 80 acres and 8 perches.
22. Also—Lot No. 87, containing 81 acres and 79 perches.
23. Also—Lot No. 88, containing 90 acres and 128 perches.
24. Also—Lot No. 89, containing 81½ acres.
25. Also—Lot No. 90, containing 86 acres and 150 perches.
26. Also—A lot of 24 acres and 111 perches, south of lot No. 91.
27. Also—A lot of 26 acres and 20 perches, south of lot No. 90.
28. Also—A lot of 28 acres, south of lot No. 89.
29. Also—A lot of 28 acres and 30 perches, south of lot No. 88.
30. Also—A lot of 25 acres and 48 perches, south of lot No. 87.
31. Also—A lot of 25 acres and 107 perches, south of lot No. 117.
32. Also—A lot of 26 acres and 20 perches, south of lot No. 86, a part of lot No. 85.
33. Also—Lot No. 80, containing 103½ acres.
34. Also—Lot No. 78, containing about 75 acres.
35. Also—Two lots, south of lot No. 112, containing together about 90 acres.
36. Also—Lot No. 24, containing 100 acres.
37. Also—Lot No. 109, containing 100 acres.
38. Also—Lot No. 110, containing 102 acres.
39. Also—Lot No. 107, containing 82 acres and 74 perches.
40. Also—Lot No. 114, containing 87 acres and 89 perches.
41. Also—Lot No. 106, containing 86 acres and 130 perches.
42. Also—Lot No. 105, containing 116 acres.
43. Also—Lot No. 104, containing 100 acres and 130 perches.
44. Also—Lot No. 102, containing 100 acres and 150 perches.

In the aggregate containing 8,500 acres, more or less. All unimproved. Excepting and reserving therefrom the surface rights in the following mentioned tracts, to-wit: Fifty acres, conveyed to Harriet Carmel, January 17, 1888, recorded in Deed Book No. 65, page 320, in the Recorder's office of Tioga county; 80 acres and 65 perches, conveyed to Mayhew and Elizabeth Horton, by deed dated December 24, 1888, and recorded in Deed Book No. 88, page 104; 87 acres and 89 perches, conveyed July 18, 1888, to Prudence Patterson, recorded in Deed Book 88, page 177, etc.; 70 acres and 65 perches, conveyed July 18, 1888, to John Stoka, deed recorded in Deed Book 87, page 96, etc.; 100 acres and 130 perches, conveyed May 5, 1885, to Thomas Brann, recorded in Deed Book No. 72, page 380, etc.; 34 acres and 50 perches, conveyed September 15, 1891, to Charles H. Young, deed recorded in Deed Book 94, page 180, etc.; 60 acres, conveyed September 15, 1891, to Allen Purcell, deed recorded in Deed Book 94, page 171, etc. Also all the minerals, mineral rights and rights to dig, mine and carry away coal and all other minerals and ores in all of the lots mentioned herein as well as those in which the surface rights are excepted. To be sold as the property of Rixon Ward Miller, surviving [illegible] K. McFarland, Executor. HOWARD B. DOBERT,

May [illegible], 1904. 3w. Sheriff.

FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS. Practical [illegible] device for [illegible] [illegible] and hours of [illegible] THE TELEPHONE APPLIANCE CO., [illegible] New York City.—Apr.21-4t

SPRING-TIME FANCIES IN

DAINTY SUMMER FABRICS

JOYFULLY the sun is streaming down again. Springtime, the joyous, gladsome, light hearted time is here again. "In the spring a woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of dress." A dashing Light Waist or Suit of our new materials is what every woman wants. It is necessary for the full enjoyment of this grandest time of the year. We [illegible] the beauties of our summer goods. Mere paper and ink are not equal to the task. You must come and see for yourself. Here are just a few hints:

A few special Dimities and Lawns	8c.
Lawns	10c.
Cotton Voiles	12½c.
Fine Swisses	18c.
Fine French White Goods	37½c., 50c., 75c.

DAINTY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

TO ACCOMPANY THE SUMMER DRESS.

Milady's summer wardrobe is incomplete without some of these dainty undergarments for women. There are Corset Covers, Drawers, Gowns and Skirts in fine array. Cool, handsome and comfortable, they contribute to your enjoyment of these glorious early spring and summer days.

Covers	12½c. to 50c.
Drawers	25c. to 85c.
Gowns	50c. to $1.50
Skirts	60c. to $1.75
Skirts, lace trimmed, worth $1.25, special	$1.00

ARE YOU READY TO SOW?

Have you bought your seeds yet? If not, let us show you ours. The Conklin Patent Binghamton Recleaned Seeds are far beyond all competition. In quality, in cleanliness, in growing powers, our seeds far outrank all others. In price, quality against quality, we place our seeds against anyones.

C. & M. Patent Fancy Re-cleaned Timothy, better than any other in town,	$2.40 per bushel.
Good quality Timothy, equal to any other so-called "Bests"	$2.15 per bushel.
Choicest Clover	$7.60 per bushel.
Alsike Clover	$7.25 per bushel.

Prices below any one else.

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

Wellsboro's Leading Department Store.

SHIRT WAISTS

White and Colored.

FIFTY STYLES FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE.

THIS is a busy time of year for the housewife. She needs some new clothes; Shirt Waists for instance, but has no time to make them. Any woman who sees our assortment of Waists and learns the prices does not want to make them. She decides to buy them, all ready to put on.

We are the sole agents for the celebrated "Acorn" Shirt Waists. Every waist is a combination of good qualities; without question the best fitting, best made and most satisfactory waist on the market. A nice one can be had for $1.00. Still better ones for $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, etc., up to $4.00.

We also have the "Standard." We have scoured the market for the best medium priced garment obtainable. If any one wishes to invest from 50c. to $1.00 in a waist and get nearly double value for their money, they should certainly buy one of these.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Just think of walking into a store and buying a Child's Dress for 30 cents! Small sizes at that price; but we have a complete line at prices from that to $1.50. The sizes range from 1 year to 12 years. They are made of percale, gingham and linen-crash. No woman can afford to make her child's wash-dresses while this stock lasts.

THE DOUBLE STORE.

The Model Dry Goods & Star Clothing House

FINKELSTEIN BROS., Prop's.

Cossacks of the Russian Army and Their Work

The Best Horsemen in the World, and the Strongest Part of the Czar's Army

UST as a king of England found it good policy to call his heir Prince of Wales, so a Russian czar [illegible] in making [illegible] of the Cossacks [illegible] escort of the [illegible] Cossack regiment [illegible] man of the Steppes to [illegible] grant them a set of regulations distinct from those of the rest of the army.

The services that the Cossacks have [illegible] Russian empire are [illegible] It was they who conquered Siberia [illegible] who defeated the Turk and [illegible] fortress [illegible] difficult [illegible] cent travelers have discovered the Cossack outposts on the borders of Manchuria perched in almost inaccessible wilds, showing that the old duty has been assigned to this race of frontiersmen.

No wonder the Cossack is a famous horseman. A [illegible] recently described [illegible] the future warrior [illegible] learns to ride astride a horse in his [illegible] of his [illegible] horse.

COSSACKS RAIDING A [illegible]

back in the village street, and [illegible] with his young comrades. No wonder that at the age of 20 he seems almost to be one flesh with the sturdy beast that carries him. "When the wife of a Cossack, becoming a mother, went to the church 40 days after her confinement for the prayer of purification, and returned home with her son in her arms, the father buckled a sword to the waist of the child, and, handing it to his wife, congratulated her on having given birth to a Cossack."

The Cossacks were not always under Russian government, and indeed are said by some authorities to have originated from emigrants who could not stand the slavery of the Russian system, and preferred so far back as the tenth century to lead a nomadic life in the Steppes of the Tartars. These nomad hordes grew in power and number till they became a formidable force, and as the Cossacks of free men," were more friendly to the Russian kinsfolk than to the Tartars, they gradually formed as a convenient buffer state. They elected their own [illegible] (hetmans) or chiefs till the beginning of the present century; they possessed large herds of cattle and many of them attained considerable wealth [illegible] grew in power they probably absorbed Tartar and Circassian stock. The [illegible] in the neighborhood of the Don and Dnieper became skillful boatmen and fishermen, though at least till the days of Yermak they gained the major part of their livelihood from piratic raids upon Russian merchantmen plying on these rivers.

Under the present regime there are no less than 51 regiments of Cossacks, under 11 main tribal divisions. Chief of these are the Cossacks of the Don, [illegible] name to a province of 17 million [illegible] yoke and show most adaptability to civilization. The Cossacks of the Don supply two regiments and one battery of horse artillery to the guard, 17 regiments and seven batteries to the cavalry proper, and three independent squadrons. The personal escort of the czar is supplied by the Cossacks of the Kouban and the Terek. The following are the names of the 11 main divisions:

1. Cossacks of the Don
2. Cossacks of the Kouban
3. Cossacks of Terek
4. Cossacks of Astrakhan
5. Cossacks of the Oural
6. Cossacks of Orenburg
7. Cossacks of Siberia
8. Cossacks of Semirietchie
9. Cossacks of the Transbaikal
10. Cossacks of the Amur
11. Cossacks of the Ussuri

At Russian military reviews the Cossack always plays a notable part. In this respect the Russian army is much like that of other continental powers; but the Cossack has [illegible] of instinctive cavalry [illegible] of the squadron is a trick rider, who could put the cleverest circus performer to shame; and [illegible] features which [illegible] animals could perform. In one of these tricks the pony lies down and forms a "cover" for its rider, [illegible] this unique skill is largely in evidence, and the enemy is confounded by various forms of tricks. On campaign, moreover, the Cossack is particularly useful, as he is [illegible] cold, while no better forager has yet been discovered in the armies of Europe. The army of Napoleon on its retreat from Moscow had only too good reason to regret the prowess of this [illegible] who harassed the dispirited flanks [illegible] army. On the first day of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 a Cossack regiment covered 70 miles in 24 hours to secure an important bridge, and the latest reports from Korea show that Cossack scouts have made daring dashes to the south, in spite of the immense superiority of the Japanese forces in the triangle of Seoul and Pingyang and Wenjan.

A remarkable feature of the Russian and Cossack soldier is his insensibility to pain. In the Balkan struggle men suffering from incredible wounds used to [illegible] quietly to [illegible] Soldiers left in the [illegible] had to have to be detached to carry [illegible]

A good story, though not strictly Cossack, is told of the soldiers in a redoubt at Sebastopol who were about to partake of the usual soup from the usual pail. A shell fell in their midst, but a cool-headed Russian, and dropping it into the pail, cried: "Welcome, Maria Ivanovna, and taste our soup."

Lord Kitchener.

Capt. Von Tiedmann, a German officer, read a paper before the Military society of Berlin recently in which he had this to say of Lord Kitchener: "One of the reasons why he is not well liked is that when off duty he does not fall into the unconstrained, familiar manner common among English officers. A soldier body and soul, his instinct tells him that it is not right. He seemed insensible to personal danger, but there is nothing of the [illegible] His march into Omdurman was not much better than foolhardiness. There was something almost humorous in his calmness when, for example, with shots flying in all directions, he stopped to light a cigarette and carefully watched the smoke to see from which direction the wind blew."

Couldn't See the Joke.

Senator Hoar says that the late John Sherman had no conception of a joke, in which opinion Gen William T Sherman coincided heartily. Mr Hoar once asked Senator Sherman to drive over with him to see a new electric car, at the same time cautioning the driver to [illegible] very much afraid of [illegible] "I suppose," said the Massachusetts man, "they are like the labor reformers. They see contrivances for doing without their labor, and they get very angry and manifest displeasure." Mr Sherman pondered for a moment or two and then said with great seriousness: "Mr Hoar, the horse is a very intelligent animal, but it really does not seem to me that he can reason as far as that."

What the Poor Need.

"She's been sewing for the poor very industriously lately."

"What's she making?"

"Neckties and shopping bags."—Chicago Post.

Prescription and Proscription.

It is the business of the physician to prescribe, and it is his interest to proscribe all remedies that threaten to supersede his prescriptions. Hence it is not surprising that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, which is rapidly taking the place of all the official preparations [illegible] for coughs, colds, croup, [illegible] breathing, &c., finds less favor with the faculty than with the [illegible] Sold by the entire drug trade at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Buy the large size, it is much the cheapest. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. All

Scratch, scratch, scratch, unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles, horrible, agonizing. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing, healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Impossible diseases are rare. Not impossible to be prepared for them. The [illegible] Eclectic Oil Monarch covers [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] at this office.

"The Domestic Euclid" [illegible] lege Has Some [illegible]

A Kansas girl attending Vassar college [illegible] call "The Domestic Euclid," states the Detroit Journal.

Definitions:

1. All boarding houses are the same boarding house.

2. Boarders in the same boarding house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude.

4. The [illegible] of the boarding house is a rectangle. It is an oblong, angular figure that cannot be [illegible] and is equal to anything.

5. A wrangle is the [illegible] together, but are not of the same [illegible]

6. All the [illegible] single room [illegible]

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.

2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. A beeline may be made from any boarding house to any other boarding house.

4. The [illegible] body stretched ever so far both ways will [illegible]

5. [illegible] meal at a boarding house are together [illegible]

6. On [illegible] day on the same [illegible]

7. If there be two boarders on the [illegible] amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then [illegible] the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if not, let one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

GOOD RULES TO LIVE BY.

They Are Not Hard to Follow and Can Not Fail to Be Productive of Good.

Here are some rules that are worth keeping. Cut them out. Put them up where you can see them. Look at them every day. They are written by Burgess Charles H. Pennypacker, of West Chester, [illegible] Ledger:

First. Don't get mad. Leave that to [illegible]

Second. Walk a mile a day.

Third. Abstain from pork. Few [illegible] have cancer, tuberculosis or smallpox.

Fourth. Be clean—in person, abode and conversation.

Fifth. Eat moderately of good food. Get bread baked at home. Get butter from some honest farmer. Eat all the apples you can.

Sixth. Don't forget to speak to everybody. The salutation of a good remembrance is joy to the soul.

Seventh. Stand up straight; look people in the eye while conversing and speak the truth.

Eighth. Respect age, honor age; treat [illegible] courteously. Their [illegible] you well. Seek the advice of old people.

Ninth. Get to Heaven by staying at home and making your Heaven there. Make comrades of your children [illegible] need to go from home to get good fellowship. No club, no society can supply the place of the fireside, by the evening lamp at home.

Tenth. Sleep in a well ventilated room, doors and windows wide open.

Conscience Smote Him.

Stranger (addressing passenger near railway station)—I beg your pardon, sir, but isn't this—

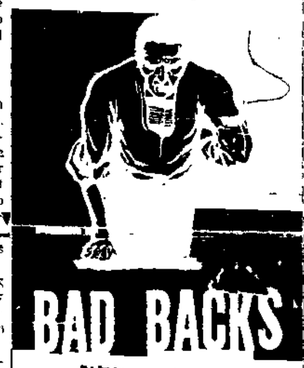
Passenger (promptly)—Your umbrella? I presume it is, sir. I picked it up on coming out of that train just now. Permit me to restore it to you, sir.

"Many thanks."

Same Stranger (with fine umbrella tucked carefully under his arm, asking another passenger a few moments later the question he had intended to ask passenger No. 1)—I beg your pardon, sir, but isn't this the high street?—Stray Stories.

A Safe Rule to Work On.

Whenever I am sure I'm right
I do not argue long,
Because from dear experience
I know that I am wrong.
—Chicago Record-Herald.



BAD BACKS

A painful back.
A lame, a weak, an aching back
Tells of your kidney ills.
Backache is the kidneys' warning.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure every kidney ill from Common backache to diabetes.

Mr. A. L. Barnes, of 413 North Main avenue, engineer of the Scranton Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Scranton, Pa., says: "I had been troubled with a pain in my kidneys. There was severe pain in the loins, accompanied with irregularity of the secretions. The urine was highly colored and contained sediment. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Kelbon's Drug Store, and they completely removed the pain and regulated the kidneys. I believe Doan's Kidney Pills are fully up to representation, and I have no hesitation in recommending them to any one troubled with kidney complaint."

For sale by all druggists; 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HAS NOTHING TO SAY

JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER

Nevertheless He Is Quite a [illegible] the Race for the Democratic Nomination—His Judicial Career.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, is one of the most talked of and least known one of the democratic presidential candidates.

His chief claim to a place in the class of eligibles is the fact that he is the [illegible] democrat who, in the last dozen [illegible]

In 1896 President McKinley had a plurality of 268,469 in the state. In 1897 Parker, heading the democratic ticket [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] New York [illegible] This [illegible] of the democratic [illegible] tracted national attention. It is the basis of the Parker presidential boom, which was placed under way two years ago.

Opponents of the judge claim that he [illegible] received undue credit for that victory of 1897. They say that the total [illegible] smallest in 20 years.

[illegible] aver that he was elected only because the name of his republican opponent, Judge Wallace, was not [illegible] on the Citizens' union ticket in New York city.

[illegible] fight on in the metropolis in the fall of '97. Low was nominated by the Citizens' union, [illegible] was composed mainly of [illegible] They were incensed at Senator Platt because, instead of indorsing Low, he had caused the nomination of Gen Tracy for mayor.

To rebuke the senator for that action and to confine the fight to the mayoralty the Citizens' union refrained from

ALTON BROOKS PARKER
(New York Judge Who Is a Presidential Possibility.)

placing Wallace's name on its ticket. Now it is claimed that if Wallace had been on the city's ballot he would have been elected over Parker.

After the election Parker was proposed by his friends for the presidency. There was a quick response from the south. Democrats down that way seemed to [illegible] York was the key to [illegible] and that with Parker to lead they could carry [illegible] His name has since been taken up in other sections.

The wisdom [illegible] nothing abides with Judge Parker. Taking refuge in [illegible] is on the bench he has kept aloof from all discussions of his candidacy. He has refused to be interviewed because he is on the bench, and he has refused to make speeches or travel because he is on the bench.

A silent man is always a wise one, and so the judge's boom grows.

Judge Parker is devoted to the law and scientific farming. He has a place of several hundred acres at Esopus, on the west bank of the Hudson near Kingston, N. Y. His home is a colonial mansion situated on a hill and overlooks the Hudson valley.

When court is [illegible] at Albany the judge [illegible] his farm. It is managed under his personal supervision.

According to a Chicago journal correspondent he is [illegible] in the [illegible] for coaxing greater [illegible] soil. He takes pride in the fact that he secures larger crops than his neighbors.

Days on the farm are followed by nights in his library. He is fond of his books and has a collection that rivals the great library of Samuel J. Tilden.

Mrs. Parker is a member of the Schoonmaker family, which figures among the early Dutch settlers of the Hudson valley. They have one child, a daughter, who is the wife of a minister at Kingston.

Judge Parker served as surrogate of probate judge of Ulster county from 1877 to 1885. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1884. In the next year he was chairman of the democratic state committee and managed the campaign that made Hill governor. [illegible] offered him the place of [illegible] assistant postmaster general, but he declined. He was elected judge of the supreme court in 1885, and held various judicial positions until 1897, when he won his present place in the court of appeals.

[illegible]

"That man [illegible] the waiter early hop.
And, eke, with joy to skip
Is because he's a tip-top—
Just got a tip up."
Philadelphia Press.

For Good.

"Ind—I understand you are about to lose the young pastor that has been visiting for you the last year or two.

"Abel—Yes, he's going to be married next week.—Atlanta Constitution.

Poverty.

"And did the old pig cut her off like a [illegible]?"

"Yes—they say she hasn't a million in the world."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Freshness and purity are communicated to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Buckingham's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to suffer. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

$50,000.00

Cash Given Away to Users of

LION COFFEE

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of *Lion Coffee*. Not only will the [illegible] from the packages be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we [illegible]

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

the same Lion-Heads will entitle you to estimates in our $50,000.00 Grand [illegible] make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send in as many estimates as desired. [illegible]

TWO GREAT CONTESTS

The first contest will be on the July [illegible] attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair. [illegible] *Vote For President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. [illegible] will be distributed in each of these contests, making $40,000.00 on the two, and, to make it [illegible] interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a

Grand First Prize of $10,000.00 to the one who is *nearest correct on both contests*, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you [illegible] to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:

Printed blanks to [illegible] every Lion Coffee Package. The 2 cent stamp covers the expense of our [illegible] you [illegible] timate is recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total daily attendance at the St Louis World's Fair? At Chicago [illegible] the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30th, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize		$2,500.00
1 Second Prize		1,000.00
2 Prizes—$500.00	each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	"	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	"	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	"	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	"	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	"	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	"	9,000.00
2139 PRIZES.	TOTAL.	$20,000.00

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) [illegible] election November 8 1904? [illegible] 1900 election 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s office Toledo O., on or before Nov 5 1904, we will give [illegible] for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to [illegible] etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize		[illegible]
1 Second Prize		[illegible]
2 Prizes—$500.00	each	[illegible]
5 Prizes—200.00	"	[illegible]
10 Prizes—100.00	"	[illegible]
25 Prizes—50.00	"	[illegible]
50 Prizes—20.00	"	[illegible]
250 Prizes—10.00	"	[illegible]
1800 Prizes—5.00	"	[illegible]
2139 PRIZES.	TOTAL.	[illegible]

4279 PRIZES 42/9 [illegible] addition to which we shall give $5,000 [illegible] in LION COFFEE cases) making a grand total of [illegible]

COUPON [illegible] EVERY PACKAGE

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEP'T.) TOLEDO, OHIO

BUILD UP your Strength with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE,

a pleasant, potent, and permanent invigorator for WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN.

GET IT FROM YOUR DRUGGIST.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on each box. 25c.

TRY A BOTTLE OF SIEGEL'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

It is an absolutely pure, mellow and invigorating stimulant and tonic—Builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood.

It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children.

For sale at all leading hotels, or write for our price list.

SIEGEL BROS., 319 Market St WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The Smart Set

A Magazine of Cleverness.

Magazines should have a well defined purpose. Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the motives of *The Smart Set*, the

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MAGAZINES

Its **novels** a complete one in each number are by the most brilliant authors of both hemispheres.

Its **short stories** are matchless—clean and full of human interest.

Its **poetry** covering the entire field of verse—pathos, love, humor, tenderness—is by the most popular poets, men and women, of the day.

Its **jokes, witticisms, sketches,** etc., are admittedly the most mirth provoking.

160 PAGES DELIGHTFUL READING

No pages are **wasted** on cheap illustrations, editorial vaporings or wearing essays and idle discussions.

Every page will interest, charm and [illegible]

Subscribe now. **$2.50** per year. Remit in cheque, P. O. or express order, or registered letter to **THE SMART SET, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

N. B.—SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

Ready-to-Wear Goods.

Ladies' Suits.
Ladies' Skirts.

SUITS: Fancy made, stylish tailored. Light weight, heavier materials. Long skirts or walking lengths.

SKIRTS

In almost any material you would call for. Blanket, Voile, Cheviots, Broadcloth, Mohair, Soitings, etc.

Are you wanting anything in this line? Call and look over stock before purchasing. Filled from stock, or measures taken without extra charge.

KATHERINE ROBINSON,
WELLSBORO, PA.
Odd Fellows Block, Main St., Second Floor

SMITH & STONE,

SHOE STORE.

The Place to Buy OXFORDS, SANDALS,

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.

Patent Colt, Patent Kid, Vici and Dongola. We sell Ladies' "Drew Selby" Shoes, the women's fund leader in Ladies' stylish footwear. 17 styles; prices, $2 to $4. Also agents for "Treadeasy" and "Ultra." All these Shoes possess quality and style and are good fitters.—WALK OVERS and NETLETON'S for men.

"SCHOOL BOY'S PRIDE," the best Boy's Shoe made.

Spring Materials and Modes

DESIGNS FOR A HOUSE GOWN AND VISITING TOILETTES.
The house gown is of souple taffetas; corsage finished with lace and [illegible] bows. The visiting toilette is of light colored cloth, trimmed with silk galon, sleeves open to show lace and finished with buttons.

FASHIONS in late spring materials are more or less pronounced, and for the useful frock, after the generalities of cloth and serge have been exhausted, I should say that [illegible] hard makes of alpaca will be used. [illegible] contrast to the [illegible] and crepe de chine [illegible] for recep- [illegible] toilettes.

Coarse alpacas and rough canvasses are excellent for hard wear, and voile, too, of a substantial make will be used for the new kind of plaiting, kilting, etc.

Canvasses bid fair to take the place of the regulation serges, and they really are admirable for the bolero and skirts for every day wear. I think they are better when made up into the full plaited skirts than when used plain, for here they show directly any pulling or rubbing. But closely kilted or plaited with a bolero style of coat to match, and worn with a neat shirt, the [illegible] becomes a feature of the spring.

[illegible] all the tailor [illegible] mostly in ivory, and champagne colored cloths, [illegible] has its usual share of popularity for the Lenten season.

Bright shades of electric and periwinkle [illegible] giving place to the more subdued navy—always the best tone for the orthodox coat and skirt. Brown, navy blue and scarlet form the three shades for the Viennese tailor-made, which is quite simply fashioned, and not worn with violently contrasting colors, white being the only permissible mixture, with a touch of gold and silver.

I will endeavor to describe a really smart brown tailor built costume, in rough surfaced cloth. The skirt was arranged in big plaits, about two inches below the waist, and just cleared the ground all round. The little bolero coat ended above the waist, showing a blouse of finely accordion-plaited crepe de chine in a little brighter shade of brown, and a belt of kid to match. This smart little bolero was edged with a flat brown silk braid with a few kiltings of taffeta, with a faint tracery of gold thread.

The high collar of the shirt was finished with a hem-stitched cravat, and the bolero was tied with a brown crepe de chine tied with knotted fringe ends. The smart little hat of [illegible] Breton shape was [illegible] over the eyes and was made [illegible] of shades of brown straw, with clusters of green leaves and bows of straw at the back. I need not add that the smartest brown boots and suede gloves of the same tone completed this extremely neat toilette.

Quite delightful are the old-fashioned embroideries which are used on queer taffeta trimmings in pastel shades. A very smart cloth frock in palest pastel pink, arranged with a full plaited skirt, had a panel of old-fashioned trimming up the center of the skirt and bodice, which also formed a yoke-piece over the shoulders. This embroidery was carried out in soft pastel pinks and blues, and was further decorated with some quaint braid- [illegible] were finished with rows of Valen- [illegible] batiste.

This particular toilette struck me as being an excellent example of the pastel cloth frock confined to subdued colorings. It is a mistake, which even well-dressed women are apt to make, when adopting subdued tones, not to keep to them throughout the toilette. I dislike even the contrast of the generally becoming black hat.

The best trimmings, except those of oriental make, used on the harsher stuffs, are of faint old-world, subdued and neutral tones. Some of them resemble the work seen in old samplers, but these, of course, are expensive and are only used on beautiful cloths or fabrics of silken texture.

One of the features of the late spring will be the embroidered blouse in various fabrics, from very coarse linen to finest batiste.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

FASHION'S FANCIES IN GAY PARIS

THE pointed Marie Antoinette bands have been gradually elongated until now the corsage itself is arranged with the long lines of the deep point. The modes of the Louis XVI. period are visible in color as well as in design and fabric, and thus we see the vieux-rose, the strong blues and the pale yellows of that period.

Then again we have the silk galon, the braids and the trimmings of the [illegible] date, the cutaway coats, the em- [illegible] beautiful old enamel buckles and buttons, not to speak of the directoire hat.

The favorite waistcoat of the moment is composed of white kid or white [illegible] embroidered with [illegible] golden galon, or worked with gold and silver, with tabs and loops. This, of course, is worn with the Louis XVI. cutaway coat, which may be of silk or cloth, and a plain skirt gathered on the hips.

The waistcoat is brought into a sharp point in front, and so, indeed, are many evening bodices.

A beautiful white and gold damask brocade was worn at a big evening reception here quite recently. The skirt was laid in on the hips in big pleats, but was almost plain in front, finished with twisted cords to weight the skirt at the feet. The corsage was cut a la Louis XVI., that is to say, it finished plainly with a sharp point, swathed [illegible] on inner waistcoat of d'Alencon lace over cream accordion-plaited chiffon. One side of the [illegible] was bordered with gold leaves, on the other the lace fell softly. The sleeves, as far as the elbow were rather small, but were finished with voluminous frills of the lace.

A great deal of black Chantilly lace is worn over foundations of white, held in at the waist with a deep, pointed band of satin.

ANNETTE GIBRY.

A SILK DINNER GOWN.
In silver gray relieved with lace and pale pink roses.

Light and [illegible] are accepted as terms applying to sandy-clay locations. A sandy soil is considered light, but in reality [illegible] than a clay soil so far as [illegible] is concerned, but [illegible] one that is easy to work [illegible] to [illegible] Clay soils may be sticky when wet or bake hard when dry, requiring much labor before the soil can be gotten in proper condition for crops, but a sandy soil is always mellow, seldom [illegible] and can be worked at any [illegible] the

Insulting Her.

Mrs. Nuritch—I want to get a pair of swell white gloves to wear to a ball.

Clerk—Yes'm. How long do you want them?

"See here, young man, I ain't talkin' about rentin' 'em. I want to buy 'em."—Philadelphia Press.

Russia Has Land to Spare.

If the territory of Russia was as closely settled as is that of Japan, it would have room to spare for all the people in the world.

SERVICE IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

[illegible] Tale of Woe.

Abraham Levingston, a deserter from the Russian army, arrived [illegible] N. B., from Liverpool recently and has gone to live with friends in Nova Scotia. Levingston, who is a fine looking, athletic young Russian [illegible] says he did not desert the army solely to avoid service in the present war, but that he has for years [illegible] watching for a chance to break away from the miseries of the [illegible] service, says a Bangor (Me.) report to the New York Tribune.

[illegible] Russian territory. After that all was easy, and he landed in St. Johns a happy man, though still in dread lest spies of the Russian government should be on his track. Levingston has been in the Russian army for four years, and had [illegible] was absolutely necessary.

Levingston says that the whole army [illegible] If the young man leaves the country and returns later, he is still liable to service, and is also compelled to pay [illegible] liable to punishment for [illegible] anything else in the way of food, is furnished. The men are partially clothed by the government, but are not furnished with boots. Instead, they are supplied with rough leather, from which they must make their own boots. The Russian army is sufficiently [illegible] to overcome half a dozen na- [illegible] that the majority are ready to desert at the first opportunity. If a pitched battle takes place and a good chance offers it will not surprise those who know the army, says Levingston, to see whole regiments desert. The only thing that keeps the men in the ranks is dread of the awful punishments which follow even minor offenses against authority. A large proportion of the soldiers are nihilists, whose one aim is the overthrow of the present autocratic government.

Russian Jews living in Bangor verify the descriptions given by Levingston, as above, of Russian army life. They [illegible] time of it. They are overjoyed at the [illegible] the hope that they will march right on to Moscow (Moskwa, they pronounce it), although they regard this as hardly possible.

Several immigrants lately arrived in Bangor tell vividly of the sufferings they endured while in Russia. One of them said: "You ask us for news. If you did that in Russia and I said anything a man would come around to see what we were talking about. Then, if they found out we would be sent to Siberia and our friends might never know what became of us. In Russia any official can inquire what is your business in any place where you happen to be. If you don't tell—trouble. In our town we had a Jewish school, but when the patrol police came the children would run home. The Russians don't allow schools, and the people are ignorant—just like beasts. When the soldiers come we run away. The soldiers steal everything out of every house. They are not bad men—no worse than we—but they are hungry. Lots of things happen in Russia that no one ever hears about. No man can print anything until the police see it, so people outside don't hear about the fights in the army, when men kill the officers. It's an awful country—the worst country in the world—and I shall never go back there. We all hope the Japanese will win."

Babe's Awakening.

With its little face on the pillow, un- [illegible] coming with a silent regularity, its hands listless and still at its sides—the onlooker is assured of the absolute repose that [illegible] ening approaches, there may be just a [illegible] of a sigh following it. Then an eyelid will flutter for the width of a hair and the lips will close slightly. Sleep is preparing to flight. The eyelids close tightly and a frown comes over the baby face like a shadow over a field of June clover. The other arm is drawn up and the little hand seeks the baby face and the knuckles are bored into a closed eye; there are more stretchings, more frowns, a throwing of the hands and feet right and left, another sigh—and then, with an almost convulsive movement, the eyelids pop open and wide and blue—or black or gray or brown—the pupils dilate and turn and roll toward walls and ceilings. Baby is awake.

Electricity Restored Life.

Reduction by electricity of an aneurism or dilatation of the aorta, the main artery of the body, has been attempted in nine recorded cases, but only three of the patients survived. In a recent successful attempt, the galvanic current was applied to a Philadelphia man for one hour, reducing an aneurism that extended three inches above the base of the breast bone, and was 2½ inches wide. Dr. James Brien, of Essex, Ont., has saved a child's life by electricity, the infant being born apparently dead, and the current being applied after 15 minutes. In 15 minutes more signs of returning life appeared, pulsation of the heart and breathing being normal ten minutes later.

NEW IN HAIR ORNAMENTS.

[illegible]

Artists to the contrary, American women declare that the Greek woman's head was level when she combed her hair like a frame about her face and bound it about with a filet or wreath. The modern women who is [illegible] and pretty to stand that mode of decorating the hair, is using a [illegible] rope of wide satin ribbon, knotted at intervals, all around her head, says the Washington Star.

This [illegible] enhances the grace of the head, [illegible] not so universally be- [illegible] tapering ends, which are generally worn, [illegible] dragon-fly wings with an ornament in the center.

[illegible] blossoms in the center. White [illegible] are lovely spangled over with small gold spangles and have a small [illegible] while black gauze wings are spangled with either silver or gold and sometimes have a small aigrette of gold or silver tinsel in the center, and some- [illegible]

[illegible] ornament has loops of narrow ribbon tied in a knot in the tip of [illegible] novelty, and is pretty, too. Besides, it makes the loops stand out as they would not do without the knot.

These looped effects are newer, but scarcely more popular than the floral effects, where the green cup of a rose is used to hold the fold of a bit of satin that represents indiscriminately the bud of a red rose or a blue one. These buds are wired, and narrow ribbon is loosely twisted about the wire, giving a care- [illegible] nament.

A fad of the day is for flower effects where several small living [illegible] are gathered on the [illegible] cup, where the ends of the loops join each other. Some of these little loops [illegible] like flowers as these loops are, the effect is of flowers with a little air of originality and lightness which the solid satin flowers of last season did not possess.

Large roses and half-blown buds of the solid satin flowers are in vogue, to nestle among curling locks, and these are usually spangled with gold or silver or rhinestones.

Feather aigrettes are usually decorated with jewels, and antique jewels and barettes are worn in the hair, as well as frame buckles of rhinestones and other jewels.

New Method of Identification.

The police of London have introduced experimentally a new measuring system for recognizing criminals. As it has been successful, it will soon be adopted by a number of other police departments both in England and abroad. In this system only the impressions of the fingers are taken. Compared with the Bertillon system, it has, above all, the advantage of simplicity, as it can be applied without any contrivances, and is, therefore, much less expensive.

Wheat.

Wheat is the oldest grain in cultivation. It came originally from the center of Tibet, where it still exists as a grass with small mealy seeds.

Flowery Titles.

The Shah of Persia, among his many splendid titles, is "The Rose of Delight," [illegible] of Honor," and "The Mirror of Virtue."

WRITES GOOD VERSE

HOW NOTED [illegible] OBTAINS HIS RECREATION.

William B. Wilson, Secretary [illegible] United Mine [illegible] as "Miner Poet"—Specimens of His Work.

Indianapolis (Ind.) Special.

William B. Wilson is a name [illegible] to the labor world. As secretary treasurer of the United Mine Workers he is a counsellor and adviser of John Mitchell—an able lieutenant, whose services [illegible] aware that he is a verse writer. [illegible]

[illegible]
But as I tune my rude, uncultured lyre,
I'll sing the praises of the multitude,
Whose toiling brawn, and brain, and heart's desire
Move ever for their fellow beings good.

These lines show that Mr. Wilson has [illegible] of his accom- [illegible] is dedicated to his parents. In the [illegible]

"This little volume has been printed [illegible] among those intimate friends of mine who can bury its poetical, grammatical and [illegible] defects beneath their personal [illegible] for the author."

To a person who said he was a poet, Mr. Wilson replied with a smile:

"In a small way, writing verses, such as they are, is one of my methods of obtaining recreation. When the spirit moves me I find pleasure in putting my fancies and thoughts on paper. [illegible] intention of taking the public into my

WILLIAM B. WILSON.
(Secretary of United Mine Workers and Amateur Poet.)

[illegible] I had the aspirations of a poet. Mr. Sexton, however, during my absence from the city, called attention in the Mine Workers' Journal to my little book, and I am now getting more notoriety than [illegible]

There are [illegible] poems in "Memories." The last stanza of "Blue Eyes" reads:

Such eyes: In their limpid beauty,
So pleasant, and strong, and true,
Urging me on when duty
Seems more than my strength can do,
I toil and deem it a pleasure,
Yet pray that God may devise
For me a lifetime of leisure
To gaze in her sweet blue eyes.

A grewsome but realistic poem depicts the horrors of "The Explosion." It is a true description of a colliery disaster, written by one whose experiences fitted him for the task. Here are a few lines from the poem, which is a long one:

Hark! A rumbling in the distance
Strikes a terror to the heart.
Oh! How well they knew the meaning
Of that distant, dismal roar.
Quick they drew their coats about them,
Threw themselves upon the floor.
Through the headings, airways, chambers,
Every open space it came,
With a voice more loud than thunder,
With a solid wall of flame,
Rails and sleepers, doors and brattice,
Cars and timbers, coal and rock,
Crushing, tearing, rushing, roaring,
Flew before the mighty shock.
Stalwart men were but as feathers,
Driven with a cyclone's ire;
Fast their flesh and sinews shriveled,
Scorched and roasted with the fire.
Some were hurled against the pillars,
Mangled, bleeding, dying, dead;
Arms and legs torn from the body
Bodies severed from the head.

There lives no fisherman, hunter or pedestrian who has not on a hot day blessed the sight of an old tin can resting beside a cool spring. Mr. Wilson, in "The Old Tin Can," after describing a spring flowing out of a hill, says:

On a stone, within the shadows, sits a can of ancient tin,
With a band of rust about it and a coat of rust within;
[illegible] there's nothing God has given to appease the [illegible] of man
Like a cooling draught of water from [illegible] old tin can.

The various stages of the life of a colliery employe are described in [illegible] Coal Miner:"

[illegible]
His arms to the elbow, tucked down in his jeans,

goes whistling to his work, without care of any kind to worry him. At 16 he is "wiry and strong," and wants a "full turn as a miner." The third stage is:

A middle aged man with a calm, pleasant air,
His face and his brow slightly furrowed with care,
Fighting life's battle with stubborn will,
Doing his work with a masterly skill.

The fourth stage is a gray-haired man, walking about with a cane,

Telling with glee and a care for the truth
Great tales of the digging he did in his youth.

A little later his tales live only in the memory of those who heard them, for he has gone where "all mortals as well as a miner" must go.

Tea Making Simplified.

A demand is springing up among the natives of Ceylon for a new preparation of tea. It is soluble, and there seems to be a question whether its popularity is due to its being more economical or to the ease with which soluble tea is turned into a beverage, as it can be made with warm water only.

German Government Expenses.

The N[illegible] estimates the expenses of the German empire for 1904 to be $615,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over last year. A deficit of $20,000,000 is [illegible] for this year.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

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50c and $1.00; all druggists.

[illegible] The Farmer's Wife.

Two opposing views of the status of a farmer's wife come out of the middle west. A vague statement in some "woman's column" by [illegible] writer that "it is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and meander down life's pathway," drew this comment from a country editor: "Oh, yes, that is a nice thing, but when your husband meanders off [illegible] leaves you without wood and you have to meander up and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence to cook [illegible] you meander around in the wet clover in search of the cows until your shoes are the color of the setting sun and each stocking absorbs a pint [illegible] and when you [illegible] acres of [illegible] and tear your dress on a wire fence, and when you meander back to the house and [illegible] a pumpkin, and find the [illegible] and sixteen chickens in the parlor, the cat in the cupboard and the dog in the milk, you will realize, dear girl, that this meander business is not what it is cracked up to be." The other view—the optimistic one—is set forth by a writer in [illegible] This cheering [illegible] so idyllic—that the farmer, on rising in the morning, does not disturb his wife, [illegible] morning into the boudoir phonograph. He may add [illegible] to what he would like to have for breakfast when he returns from his automobile ride about the farm. At eight o'clock the maid calls the farmer's wife and by half past nine she has a telephone call from her husband, over on the northwest quarter, saying that he will join her in five minutes. At breakfast the morning papers are read, having come by rural delivery a few minutes before, and the wife announces the programme for the day. It may be French, music, physical culture or clubs. A package of the latest novels, a ride across country on a blooded mare, skating in winter, golf in summer, a lecture on art in the village hall—all these things are set forth as possibilities for the plutocratic farmer's wife in Kansas. And in the evening the pianola puts Beethoven or Handel at the lady's finger tips. The children are put to bed, the governess dismissed, and a telephone conference with the neighbors over the day's gossip is be- [illegible] The farmer reads his favorite [illegible] the night glides on. The Inter Ocean's vision is pleasant, alluring, and unconvincing. The country editor's gloomy picture appeals to one as true, despite its atmosphere of gloom.

They never do things by halves in Minnesota. The story comes from Le Sueur that a man went out in his back yard to shoot a [illegible] cat seated on the framework at the foot of a water tank. The thermometer stood 35 below. Craftily the man sneaked up on his prey and finally [illegible] the bullet made a hole in the bottom of the tank, through which the water spurted out over the man. It at once froze and stuck him solidly to the ground. He stooped to unloosen his shoes and was frozen in that position. It took two strong men to pry him off the earth with cold chisels and three more to break the ice on him with chisels before his life could be saved.

The national house of representatives has granted to Mr. Degetau, the resident commissioner from Porto Rico, the privileges of a territorial delegate, which include a place on committees and the right to participate in debate and to introduce bills, but not to vote. He was last year admitted to a seat in the house, a privilege not originally granted him. The Hawaiian representative has long been a full-fledged delegate, since his archipelago has a regular territorial government. Few processes are more interesting than the successive steps by which the insular dependencies are becoming merged into the political organization of the republic.

It is manifest that the army of war liars, with whose ravages we became familiar during the Spanish-American conflict, has been mobilized in the far east. An accomplished imaginative [illegible] has been posted on every headland and a select group is clustered about every cable station. The best ever done in the way of hearing the sound of heavy firing by our old friend of Mole St. Nicholas has already been [illegible] while Shanghai [illegible] its glorious record during the "boxer" rebellion.

President Clark, of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, when paying his bill at a railway restaurant well beyond the arctic circle, was greeted by the cashier with the familiar colloquialism: "How are all the folks?" The questioner, a young Swedish woman, had lived in America for several years, and had only just returned to her arctic home. Dr. Clark says the artless little Americanism amid the snows of Sweden brightened the journey for many an hour.

Senators conducting the Smoot inquiry have been amazed—and generally disgusted—at the immense attendance of women. At times the evidence presented has verged on the spicy, and it has been noticed that on such occasions the fair visitors were particularly attentive. In one day at least half a hundred women were turned away for lack of room.

If the negro is capable of profiting by all the advice he is receiving now [illegible] he will surpass all people in all the virtues [illegible]

[illegible] is after some [illegible] just like Japan's, she should get a [illegible] like Japan's to handle the [illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA DIV.—FALL BROOK DIST.
Condensed Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1903.

GOING SOUTH.

[illegible]

GOING NORTH.

[illegible]

Connections at Lyons and Geneva with main line and Auburn road trains; at Williamsport with Philadelphia & Reading R. R.
GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, New York.
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Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Condensed Time Table in Effect June 23, 1903.

[illegible]

STATIONS.		Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.
		A. M.	P. M.
Ansonia	Lv	9.35	2.30
Manhattan		9.49	2.35
South Gaines		9.58	2.38
Gaines Junc		9.55	2.42
Galeton	Ar	10.09	2.55
	Lv	6.30	1.05
[illegible]		6.47	1.24
Newfield Junc		7.13	1.50
West Bingham		7.30	2.06
Genesee		7.41	2.18
Shongo		7.46	2.24
Wellsville	Ar	8.06	2.46
		A. M.	P. M.
Wellsville	Lv	8.00	3.30
Shongo		8.53	3.47
Genesee		8.58	3.52
West Bingham		9.09	4.01
Newfield Junc		9.27	4.15
Walton		9.51	4.39
Galeton	Ar	10.10	4.55
	Lv	8.41	6.25
[illegible]		8.59	6.38
South Gaines		9.07	6.46
Manhattan		9.01	6.44
Ansonia	Ar	9.15	7.00
		A. M.	P. M.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	lv.		ar. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3.05	1.00	8.16		Cross Fork	11.50	3.00	6.35
3.55	2.00	7.15		Cross Fork Jc.	11.00	2.10	5.45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	ar.		lv. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leaves Wharton for Sinnemahoning daily except Sunday at 8:05 a. m. and 11:40 a. m., arriving at Sinnemahoning at 8:58 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. Returning leaves Sinnemahoning at 9:55 a. m. and 1:40 p. m., arriving at Wharton at 10:53 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Connections.
At Keating Summit with P. R. R. (Buffalo Division) for all points north and south.
At Ansonia with the N. Y. C. & H R. R. R. (Pa. Division) for all points north and south.
At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R., Union Station.
At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.
At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.
At Sinnemahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. Div. Union Station.
W. C. PARK, [illegible]
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PATENTS
[illegible]
C. A. SNOW & CO.
[illegible]

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERS

All Executive Departments Send Treasures to the World's Fair.

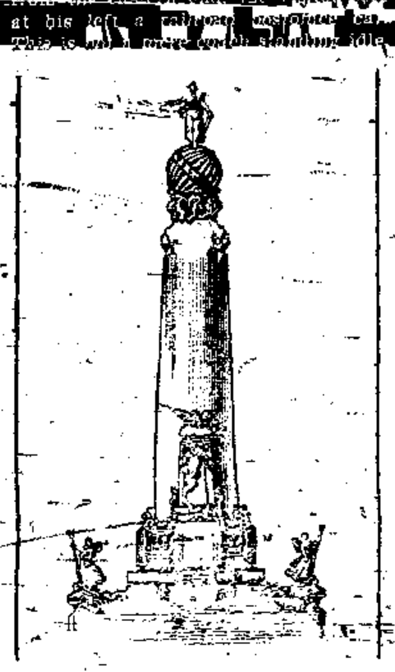
[illegible] Exposition [illegible] — Precious Documents [illegible] Statesmen and Soldiers. Working Postal [illegible]

The United States Government building at the World's Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main [illegible] of the Exposition. The [illegible] dome of the Government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts.

The hill slope in front of the Government building is terraced with [illegible] stairways almost completely [illegible]. The building is 800 feet long by [illegible] feet wide and is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the federal government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling.

In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious [illegible] are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers, carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each governmental department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation.

Entering the Government [illegible] at his left a [illegible]



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stagecoach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life [illegible] showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen, the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,966 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in lighthouses, with other interesting appliances.

The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Garnsey, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors.

The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit be[illegible] to this section. There are [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] industries [illegible] possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the [illegible] that was the first [illegible] it was patented in [illegible]. The first typewriter, patented by [illegible] Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller [illegible] by Robert Hook in 1680; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham [illegible] device for [illegible] steamboats off [illegible] machine, [illegible] ancient exhibits at the [illegible]. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same [illegible] foot of [illegible] floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of [illegible] interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.

THE VICKSBURG INCIDENT.

Commander Marshall's Report Considered a Rebuttal of M. Pavloff's Statement.

Washington, May 11.—The attention of the bureau of navigation of the navy department was called to the [illegible] M. Pavloff, Russian minister [illegible], which was [illegible] in the Official Messenger, stating that the commander of the Vicksburg refused after the engagement at Chemulpo to [illegible] from the Russian warships Variag and Koffetz.

The bureau produced an extract from the report of Commander W. A. Marshall, commanding the Vicksburg at Chemulpo, which the officials regard as a complete rebuttal.

The report says that at 12:50 the [illegible] anchored about 400 yards to the northward and westward of the Talbot with the Elba about 600 yards to the southward of her.

[illegible] wounded men I sent our medical officer on board to render assistance. The same was done by the [illegible] Pascal. A little later [illegible] in taking off her personnel and putting them on board the Talbot and Elba.

"Two Russian officers (engineers) were brought on board the Vicksburg and taken care of for some time and on my offering to have the Zafiro used as temporary hospital they were taken to the Elba, where their captain detained them and declined my offer with thanks."

It is pointed out by the chief of the navigation bureau that the Zafiro, which was tendered as a hospital ship, is a roomy naval transport and is much more suitable for the accommodation of the wounded than the little Vicksburg with its cramped quarters.

Will Muster In New Castle Troop.

New Castle, Pa., May 10.—Colonel Patterson of Pittsburg will arrive on Wednesday to muster in the new cavalry troop of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The organization will be Troop F and will have 54 officers and men. District Attorney Joseph V. Cunningham will likely be chosen captain.

Warrant For $40,000,000.

Washington, May 10.—The treasury warrant of $40,000,000 to be delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York on account of the Panama canal purchase was taken to that city last night by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw. It will be delivered by the secretary to the Morgan firm today.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

New York, May 10.

WHEAT — No. 2 red, $1.07@1.11 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.00¼.

CORN — No. 2 corn, 55c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60c.

OATS—Mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs. 47c; clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs., 51@54c.

PORK—Mess, $13.00@13.75; family, $14.50.

HAY—Shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, 95@97½c.

BUTTER — Creamery, extras, 20@20¼c; factory, 14c; western imitation creamery, 16c.

EGGS — State and Pennsylvania fancy, 10½@11½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, small fancy, 10¾@11c.

POTATOES—State and western, per sack, $3.00@3.25.

Buffalo Provision Market.

Buffalo, May 10.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, car loads, $1.10; winter wheat, $1.08½.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 57@57½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 59c.

OATS — No. 2 white, 47c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 45½@46c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per bbl., $5.15@5.90; low grades, $3.75@4.25.

BUTTER — Creamery western extra tubs, 20c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 18@18½c; dairy fair to good, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 10c; good to choice, 9@9½c; common to fair, [illegible]

EGGS—State fancy fresh, 18½@19c.

POTATOES—Per bu., $1.05@1.25.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market

CATTLE—Best steers on sale, $5.65@5.90; good to choice butcher steers, $4.[illegible]@5.00; medium half fat steers, $3.80@4.25; common to fair heifers, $3.50@4.00; choice to extra fat heifers, $4.40@4.60; good butcher bulls, $3.60@3.90; [illegible] extra veals, $5.00@5.50; [illegible] $4.50.

The Morning Cup of Tea

is fast becoming popular in American households. Bostons [illegible] drink it and people in every walk of life are finding tea [illegible] [illegible] the digestive [illegible] market is the famous [illegible] Blend, tea, which is put up and sold in [illegible] of one pound and one half pound [illegible] by the C. B. M[illegible] Co. of C[illegible]

ALL THE STATES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Beautiful Pavilions and Pretentious Buildings Show Forth the Enterprise of American [illegible]

A beautiful city has grown up among the trees on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis. It has nothing to do with the immense exhibit palaces, but is a thing apart. The houses in this new city are of various styles of architecture. [illegible] appearance, while others [illegible] [illegible] notable and historic buildings [illegible] constructed in one group. This [illegible] city might be called the City of the States, for the houses included in it [illegible].

The city is not [illegible] what straggling, as befits the [illegible] esqueness of the view. Yet there is nothing suggestive of a Stringtown-on-the-Pike about this city, for the grounds surrounding each of the houses are beautified with gardens typical of [illegible].

All the states [illegible] represented at the World's Fair. This means [illegible] [illegible] Purchase Exposition [illegible] territories and possessions of the United States have taken the steps necessary to participate in the World's Fair on an important scale. [illegible] outside the fold [illegible] in each of [illegible] movement in favor of being represented at the Fair with buildings and exhibits. New Hampshire [illegible] and Delaware [illegible] In New Hampshire a fund for participation is being raised privately by [illegible] citizens so that in the event of [illegible] this commonwealth [illegible]

The states and territories are expending over $[illegible] in their efforts [illegible] best advantage at the Exposition [illegible] more than was expended at the [illegible] exposition by the states. In addition to this large cities in many states [illegible] exhibits [illegible] idea is entirely novel. From a number of the states there will be prominent county exhibits provided by special appropriation of county funds.

This City of the States presents a picture of surpassing beauty. Nature has done much to aid in the creation of the picture. Never before has any exposition been able to grant such advantageous sites for state buildings. The buildings are situated on a plateau about seventy-five feet higher than the level ground to the north upon which stand the main exhibit palaces. There are hills and ravines here and there, enabling the landscapists to lay out a most delightful pattern of roads and terraces and lawns.

The smallest of the state buildings is that of Arizona, which stands near the southeastern entrance to the grounds. One of the largest is that of Missouri, from the dome of which it is said that perhaps the very finest view of the Exposition may be enjoyed. This building is a palace in the Italian renaissance architecture, built at a cost of $105,000. Near by is the reproduction of the Cabildo at New Orleans, in which the Louisiana Purchase transfer ceremonies took place—Louisiana's state building. Ohio has a clubhouse of highly ornate design, in the architecture of the French renaissance. Illinois is prominent with a most pretentious structure, with wide verandas and a commanding cupola.

A description of each of the state buildings, with any detail, would more than fill a newspaper page. It is only possible here to hint at some of the interesting structures. California, for instance, has reproduced in exact size the famous old La Rabida Mission. Connecticut presents a replica of the Sigourney residence at Hartford, home of the poetess Lydia Huntley Sigourney in her time. This building is said to be the finest specimen of purely colonial architecture now standing. The New Kentucky Home, from the Blue Grass State, is a handsome clubhouse that would make some of the mansions along Fifth avenue, New York city, look insignificant. Beauvoir, the quaint old house which Jefferson Davis owned and occupied for many years, is reproduced by Mississippi. Its wide verandas or galleries give it a most inviting appearance. Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J., are reproduced by New Jersey. Virginia contributes Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The state of Washington contributes a structure of unique design. It is called the Wigwam, five stories high, built of wood from Washington forests. The building is octagonal, with gigantic diagonal timbers rising from the ground and meeting in an apex ninety feet in the air, above which is built an observatory, from which a splendid view of the Exposition may be had. An elevator will carry visitors to the observatory.

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arkansas, Colorado, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas and many other states are represented by buildings which cannot fail to arouse admiration. The Texas building is in the shape of a five pointed star, an appropriate idea for the big Lone Star State. Iowa has a magnificent mansion, with classic porticoes and a central tower containing an observatory chamber. Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma each uphold the growing reputation of the southwest for enterprise and fertility of resources.

Gazette and Tribune for $1.50.

By a new arrangement with the *Tribune Farmer* we can send the GAZETTE and that well known farmers' journal for a year to any subscriber, new or old, who pays in advance, for $1.50. This, it will be seen, is practically giving the *Tribune* free to our GAZETTE subscribers whose subscriptions are paid up to date. The *Tribune* is [illegible] and probably is, all things considered, the best agricultural paper published in our country, which takes every line of farming work and activity for its field. It is a 20 page illustrated paper, employs the best talent in the market and reaches our [illegible] once a week.

Ayer's

[illegible] of your hair? Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

[illegible] Ayer's [illegible] Saratoga, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. [illegible] J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Hair Vigor

for Thick Hair

Sheriff's Sales.

[illegible]

be sold as the property of [illegible] suit of Jackson Rutty, use of Margret Rutty.

3. ALSO—A lot of land in Jackson township; beginning at a corner in the center of the road leading to Elmira from Millerton; thence along the center of said road easterly 10 roads to a corner in the center of said road; thence northerly along the land of F. E. Arnell along the board fence 16 rods to a corner; thence westerly so as to be parallel with the aforesaid road along lands of said F. E. Arnell 10 rods to a corner; thence southerly so as to be parallel with the east line of said lot along the board fence above mentioned 16 rods to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre of land, more or less, all improved with a frame dwelling house, frame barn, outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees and a well of water thereon. To be sold as the property of Arnell and Asa Jackson, suit of Natnaniel Wilson, Exr. of Charles Wilson, deceased, use of Wm. H. Andrews, now for use of Trustees Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F.

4. ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield township; bounded north by lands of George Lattimer, east by lands of Perry Skinner, formerly A. W. Harris, south by land of Eugene Price, formerly Priscilla Price, and west by lands of Perry Skinner, formerly Levi Skinner, containing 49 acres, more or less, it being the same lot of land described in deed from Anna S. Pattison et al., to Ozile King, dated August 22, 1889, and recorded in the records of Tioga county, Pa., in Record Book No. 91, page 278, the 17th day of May, 1890. About 3 acres, more or less, pasture, and the rest being timber land. To be sold as the property of Eddie P. King and Ozial H. King, suit of David Wass.

5. ALSO—A lot of land in Deerfield township bounded on the north and east by lands of Charles R. Howland, on the south by the Cowanesque river road, on the west by a road leading from said river road to the C. P. & A. railway station; containing one-half an acre, more or less, reserving the north half or the use of the same, to A. J. Oddie and S. E. Hortman, until the 1st day of April, 1896. All improved with a two-story framed dwelling house and store combined, framed barn and other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees and a good well of water thereon. To be sold as the property Lucinda S. Cornell, suit of Henry C. Jackson, use of Wm. Wass, now use of David Wass.

6. ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Wellsboro; bounded on the north by Charleston street, on the east and south by land of Sophia C. Alexander, and on the west by land now or formerly of Leonard Harrison, it being 60 feet wide on Charleston street and extending back the same width 73 feet together with the right to use the water from the creek on the south side of said lot. It being the same lot of land conveyed to the said Jennie Fretz by David H. Belcher and wife by deed dated the 27th day of February, 1891.

7. ALSO—Another lot of land in the boro of Wellsboro; beginning at a post on the northeast side of Queen street, standing 120 feet northwest from the south corner of lot conveyed by J. R. Bowen and wife to S. L. Blair, now owned by Hiram Kilburn, which place of beginning is also the south corner of other lands of W. H. Fretz, thence in a northerly direction along lands of W. H. Fretz and lands of E. A. Ingerick 293 feet more or less to a post standing 218 feet northwest from the east corner of the said S. L. Blair lot; thence along land now or formerly of J. R. Bowen in a southeasterly direction and parallel with Queen street 128 feet or thereabouts to a post the east corner hereof; thence along land now or formerly of J. R. Bowen, south [illegible] degrees west 290 feet to the place of beginning, containing one third of an acre, more or less, and being the same lot of land conveyed to said W. H. Fretz by J. R. Bowen and wife by deed dated July 1, 1899. To be sold as the property of Jennie Fretz and W. H. Fretz, suit of Anna Mabel Kress, now Brown, George W. B. Kress and Maude Kress, assignees of E. H. Owlett.

8. ALSO—A lot of land in Morris township; beginning in the center of the public road leading from Nauvoo to Texas; thence 72 feet in a southeasterly direction along the land of C. H. Wilson to a post corner; thence 32 feet in a southwesterly direction to a post corner; thence 72 feet in a northwesterly direction to the center of said road; thence in the center of said public road 32 feet in a northeastern direction to the place of beginning; containing eight perches and one hundred and twenty-six square feet, and being the same land conveyed to said P. E. Zimmer by R. Maneval by deed dated April 26, 1898. All improved with a two story framed building used as a cheese factory thereon.

9. ALSO—Another lot of land in Morris township, beginning in center of road leading from Nauvoo to Texas, thence southeast along land of [illegible] Comstock 100 feet to a stake, thence northeast along land of Asbert E. Comstock [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Kilpatrick, on the east by lands of George

[illegible]

[illegible] EDWARD B. DORSETT, [illegible] Wellsboro, [illegible] Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE

[illegible] MAY 23, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

Estate of Elijah Ames, late of Middlebury, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of A. T. Chappell, late of Knoxville, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Bert W. Davis, late of Lawrence, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of James S. English, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Ambrose W. Dimmick, late of Shippen township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of William W. Johnson, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of James Morrow, Sr., late of Delmar township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Wheeler O. Mourey, late of Farmington, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of E. L. Bussell, late of Blossburg, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Nelson L. Rumsey, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of real and personal property.

Estate of James W. Sampson, late of Covington, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK, Clerk.

April 28, 1904-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphan's Court, to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, MAY 23, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

First and final account of E. O. Connelly, Administrator of the estate of Rich F. Ashley, late of Sullivan township, deceased.

First and final account of George M. Hall, Guardian of George M. Beebe, minor child of Morgan Beebe, late of Farmington, deceased. Account made by E. J. Hall, Executor of George M. Hall, deceased.

First and final account of Walter Sherwood, Administrator of the estate of Johiel Brimmer, late of Farmington, deceased.

First and final account of Delos H. Walker, Executor of the will of Mary Bloss, late of Covington township, deceased.

First and final account of T. P. Furman, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Vansyckle, late of Ward township, deceased.

First and final account of D. H. Lee, Executor of the will of Juliet P. Faulkner, late of Deerfield, deceased.

First and final account of E. H. Owlett, Executor of the will of John Fischler, late of Delmar, deceased.

First and final account of Evan Bowen, Administrator of the estate of James F. Husted, late of Hamilton township, deceased.

First and final account of Permelia G. Wass, surviving Executrix of the will of Isaac G. Hoyt, late of Osceola, deceased.

First and final account of Nelson L. Allen, Guardian of Ethel Mildred Keeney, minor child of Albert H. Keeney, late of Delmar, deceased.

Final account of W. A. Ritter, Administrator of the estate of Philander Owens, late of Clymer township, deceased.

First and final account of W. H. Outman, Executor of the will of Huldah Rumsey, late of Westfield borough, deceased.

First partial account of Eugenia M. Russell, Executrix of the will of E. L. Russell, late of Blossburg, deceased.

First partial account of Jerome Bottom, Administrator of the estate of Albert Redfield, late of Lunenberg county, Virginia, deceased.

First and final account of Delbert C. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Julia Ann Smith, late of Sullivan township, deceased.

Final account of Alfred J. Newell, Administrator of the estate of R. M. Smith, late of Union township, deceased.

First and final account of Charles L. Kenyon, Guardian of Samuel B. Seamans, minor child of David P. Seamans, late of Middlebury, deceased.

First and final account of H. M. Wood, Administrator of the estate of Mary E. Wood, late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of E. H. Owlett, Administrator of the estate of Eva Hackett Whitney, late of Middlebury, deceased.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK, Register.

April 28, 1904-4t.

JOHN GERKIN, Merchant Tailor,

WELLSBORO, PA.

I have an extensive [illegible] of samples of imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns, which I am making up at prices as low as [illegible] clothing is offered. [illegible] Agitator office.—March 21, 1899.

Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

WELLSBORO, PA.

CAPITAL, $[illegible]

The only Burglar-Proof Vault and Burglar Alarm System in Tioga County.

Safe Deposit Boxes that are safe.

The most modern and up-to-date Banking Institution in Northern Pennsylvania.

In addition to our Savings and Trust Departments we do a General Banking Business.

NOTE OUR INTEREST RATES:

2 PER CENT. on daily balances, subject to check, inquire for particulars.

[illegible] PER CENT. per annum on Certificates of Deposit IF LEFT SIX MONTHS; other banks pay this rate only when left one year.

3 PER CENT. in Savings Department [illegible]

COME IN AND SEE US.

HOTEL WINDERMERE,

56th STREET and CORNELL AVE., CHICAGO.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

THE WINDERMERE has an [illegible] residence district; to the east is an [illegible] the south is Jackson Park of a thousand acres, site [illegible] Columbian Exposition, and to the west, within two minutes [illegible] famous Illinois Central Railroad suburban train express service. [illegible] with transfer system in vogue, connect all parts of the city.

Rates: American plan, $2 a day and up; European plan, $1 and up.

May 5, 1904–6m. **CHARLES G. MOORE, Manager.**

WELLSBORO FEED STORE,

WELLSBORO, PA.

FLOUR.

HAVING bought a stock of Flour before the recent advance we are going to give our customers the benefit. We sell KING'S BEST FLOUR because it is the best. We are introducing this wonderful bread in Wellsboro. Try a sack now and be convinced. PURE GOLD FLOUR is still leading. It is the most Popular Family Flour ever sold. Our price is less than present cost. Come early.

FEEDS.

We have a complete stock of Fresh Mill Feeds, Yellow Corn, Cracked Corn, Best Yellow Corn, Bran, Middlings, Oil Meal, etc.

We have the three best milk-producing Feeds, Manhattan Feed, Gluten Meal and Hominy Meal. The State Experiment Stations have proven this by actual test. Be up to date and feed the best.

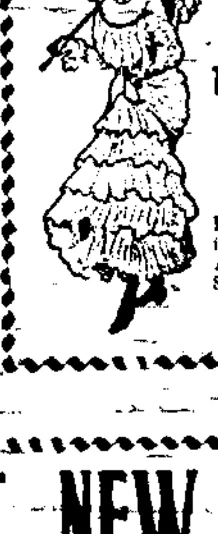
SEEDS.

We have just unloaded a car load of Clover and Timothy Seed—the best that can be had.—You cannot afford to sow cheap seed. [illegible] the best. See our stock. We have the best grades of Alsyke, Alfalfa, Orchard Grass, Red Top, etc.

The largest stock of Garden Seeds in Wellsboro—bulk and packages.

We have the three leading brands of Stock Foods, Condition Powders, etc.

[illegible] M. JOHNSTON & CO.



SMITH & STONE,

SHOE STORE,

The Place to Buy OXFORDS, SANDALS, SLIPPERS.

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.

Patent Colt, Patent Kid, Vici and Dongola. We sell Ladies' "Drew Selby" Shoes, the acknowledged leader in Ladies' stylish footwear. 17 styles; prices, $2 to $4. Also agents for "Treadeasy" and "Ultra." All these Shoes possess quality and style and are good fitters.

WALK-OVERS and NETTLETON'S for men.

"SCHOOL BOY'S PRIDE," the best Boy's Shoe made.

SOMETHING NEW.

A lot of fine Toilet Sets in new shapes displayed in our window. Be sure and take a look at them. They are beauties.

Then, too, our Groceries are always fresh. If not, your money promptly refunded. We buy Farm Produce at the highest market price.

Next door to the First National Bank **R. A. LORENZ & CO., Wellsboro, Pa.**